

J. M. High & Co.  
IMPORTERS.

## Dress Goods.

Special attention has been given to our Dress Goods department. Ever alert and alive to the interest of our lady friends, we have culled from every mart of trade the acme of perfection in style, fabric and design of fine, fashionable Dress Goods. Our display as to variety, quantity, quality and price cannot be surpassed by any retail store in America.

The fashion this season shows a variety of styles of rough effects in Camel's Hair, plaid and stripes; Cheviot spot effects, with long hair attached; rough Diagonals, Herring Bone Weaves, Foule Plaids and mixtures, Embroidered Robes, Figured Camel's Hair Suitings, spot effects, etc. Stylish in plain goods are: Homespuns, Cheviots, rain-proof Serges, Bedford Cords, Diagonals, Zig-zag weaves, Herring Bone Cord, Camel's Hair, Broad-cloth, Amazon, wide Diagonals, Inde Chevron Serges, Cashmeres and Henriettes. We have them all, anything and everything new and stylish in Dress Goods for street, church or reception wear.

Every conceivable design is represented in our imported novelty suits; we show them in all prices, from \$9.98 to \$65. All designs in plain and rough effects, plaids, stripes, Camel's Hair spots, rings, crescents, fur, nail-head, feather and applique finish.

## Tomorrow.

100 Novelty Suits, tufted plaid and Camel's Hair effects, worth \$10; special as long as they last at only \$4.39.

63 Imported Novelty Suits, broadcloths, in all shades, with black wave-line effects, at \$12.50; worth in any market \$22.50.

A lot of Inde Chevron Suits, wave-line, spot and zig-zag effects, worth \$25; special at \$14.98.

29 pieces Bedford Cords in all the newest shades, a regular \$1.50 grade; tomorrow only 95c yard.

At 75c, a lot of plaid Camel's Hair and Chevron Suitings, worth double this price.

20 pieces French Diagonals, in grays, browns, blues and tans, at 59c; real value 85c.

Special lot of about 61 pieces Bedford Cords, all shades; the most stylish suiting of the season, at 59c a yard.

110 pieces Diagonals, all wool, 40 inches wide, a very pretty suiting, truly 75c value; tomorrow only 49c.

At 45c, we show all the new shades in a pretty Camel's Hair Serge; real value in other stores, 65c.

Tomorrow only, 159 pieces 54-inch Chudah plaids; stripes and mixtures; others ask you 59c for same; tomorrow at 29c a yard.

A lot of Plaid Flannel Suitings, new and nice, at only 25c yard.

At 25c, 200 pieces Bou-

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rette Stripe Suitings, cheap at a half dollar. Unusual interest has been taken in the selection of evening fabrics. We mention a few of the specials: Henriettes, Ladies' Cloth, Wool Crepe de Chine, Albatross, Silk and Wool, Lansdownes and Glorias, shown in all shades and quality.

## Silks.

Surpassing all former efforts, we assert today without fear of contradiction, that we have the finest and most varied stock of Black, Colored and Evening Silks ever shown in the south. We will pay special attention to evening fabrics for wedding, ballroom and reception wear. Having fitted up a parlor that excludes all daylight and illuminated by gaslight, it is a veritable reception room, and the effect is most pleasing. For special evening wear we show Chinas, Crepons, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines; Grenadines, Gauzes, Brocades, Failles, Mervellieux, Luxors, Royal, Bengalines, etc. Special designs in striped and brocade Crepe de Chines and China Silks in wave line, zig-zag and pointed effects.

High's Black Dress Silks are known in the world over. We sell the best. Bargains this week.

At 79c, 1 lot of Black Dress Silks, Failles, Rhadamas and Armures, worth \$1.35; special 79c.

10 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, truly \$1.50 value, at only \$1 yard.

29 pieces, special lot of Black Armure and Luxor Silks, profit price \$1.75; your opportunity now \$1.23.

At \$1, 29 shades colored Faille Francaise, truly \$1.45 number, tomorrow, \$1 a yard.

52 pieces Silk Crepons, all shades of pink, blue, cream, nile, lavender, white, etc., worth \$1, as long as they last 49c.

At 50c, 91 pieces solid China Silks for evening wear, all shades, cheap at 75c.

All shades Velvets, plain, embossed, striped and embroidered Corduroys and Plushes.

## Black Dress Goods.

Black Dress Goods have always been a special feature of our business, never before have we been able to get a better and more complete stock than we show this season.

The marked change in the cut and style of Ladies' dresses has necessarily made a great change in the style of goods to be worn, and instead of Henrietta and Ladies' Cloth being the only goods called for, Novelties, such as Bedford Cords, Zig-Zags, Cheverons, Diagonal Worsted and Fancy Jacquards have the call, as no trimming is required. We quote only a few of the many specials offered this week.

10 pieces black Bedford

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Cord, worth \$1.25, tomorrow, 95c yard. At \$1, we show twenty different designs in novelties in Chevrons, Wave line, Cords, Bow Knots, pointed, stripe and dot effects.

1 lot silk finish Henrietta, all wool, 40 inches wide, at 60c, real value 85c.

At 74c, 10 pieces, special lot, 40-inch Henrietta, truly worth \$1, at 74c.

At 50c, 21 pieces Camel's Hair and English Serges, regular price, 75c.

29 pieces, all-wool, 40-inch Henrietta, tomorrow only at 45c a yard.

## Dress Trimmings.

In keeping with our magnificent stock of Dress Goods, we show the greatest variety and style of Dress Trimmings ever brought to Atlanta. Latest Parisian effects in Feather Fur, Astrakan, Tinsel, Pearl and Jet Trimmings.

## Laces &amp; Embroideries.

One of the most attractive and best selected stock in the house. Latest effects in Chiffons, Veilings, Ruchings, Embroideries, Laces, Feather Collars, Boas, etc.

## Special Tomorrow.

10,000 yds hand-made Torchon Laces, 1 to 3/4 inches wide, at only 10c a yard.

5,000 yards Hamburg Edging, regular 15c value, at only 10c a yard.

1 lot ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, tomorrow at 10c each.

1 lot sewing silk Veilings all colors at 10c a yard.

Job lot fine silk Ribbons, 7, 9 and 12, at only 10c a yard, worth double.

## Gloves.

The ladies are delighted with our Gloves. They fit well and wear better than any others. All Gloves fitted and guaranteed.

## Tomorrow.

We sell 173 doz. ladies' four-button dressed Kid Gloves, all shades and sizes, worth \$1.35 the world over, at 79c a pair.

Four-button Undressed Kid Gloves that are truly worth \$1.50, tomorrow only 98c a pair.

## Hosiery.

The largest stock in the city.

Ladies' medium-weight, fast black Hose, high-spliced heel and double soles, 33 1/2c a pair.

Gents' black and tan colored half hose at 44c a pair.

5 different styles ladies' 25c black Hose that cannot be matched in the south.

Misses' six and three rib and one-and-one rib, fast black Hose, all sizes at 25c a pair.

Boys' bicycle Hose, 7 to 10, at 24c a pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu and cluster rib at 40c, worth 75c.

200 dozen Gents' tan, slate and unbleached French Balbriggan half Hose, at 12.1-2c a pair;

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cannot be shown elsewhere for less than 25c.

## Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Twice the size of any other in Atlanta. We keep everything that goes to make a complete furnishing goods department. Our prices talk boldly, and we defy the world to beat them.

## Tomorrow, Special Shirt Sale.

350 dozen Gents' plaited and plain bosom, laundered Dress Shirts, the regular \$1.75 kind, at only 79c each.

At 69c each, 173 dozen Gents' fine pique bosom laundered dress Shirts, worth \$1.50.

110 dozen Gents' Silk Scarfs, Teck and Four-in-Hands, worth 60c; special tomorrow at 25c each.

New lot of about 1,500 dozen Gents' 4-ply Linen Collars, the best value offered to the trade, at 10c each.

Special sale of 165 Gloria Silk 26-inch Umbrellas at only \$1, worth \$1.75. Our Gents' unlaundried new 50c Shirt has no equal in America.

1 lot Gents' Embroidered Night Shirts, made of best muslin, and full 54 inches long, best finish, at 50c each.

1 lot ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, tomorrow at 10c each.

1 lot sewing silk Veilings all colors at 10c a yard.

111 pieces dress Gingham, new fall styles, good patterns, at 6 1-2c a yard.

1 case French Ginghams, the regular 12 1-2c sort, at only 10c a yard.

63 pieces Bedford Cord Suitings, full 4-4 wide, at only 15c a yard.

## Blankets

for the masses. Prices lower than the lowest.

Tomorrow we offer 400 pairs strictly all wool 10-4 white California Blankets, at only \$4 a pair.

## Linens.

(Right of Broad Street Entrance.)

Housekeepers are specially invited to examine our stock and prices of Linens.

## Tomorrow We Offer:

10 pieces 72-inch bleached Satin Damask, colored border, worth an even dollar, at only 50c a yard.

11 pieces extra-fine bleached Satin Damask, full 72 inches wide, at 78c a yard. Napkins to match.

Turkey Red Table Damask, warranted fast, equal to any 75c goods you ever saw, at only 40c a yard, for Monday.

100 dozen Huck Towels, extra large size, others advertise them as bargains at 25c, our price only 19c each.

At \$1.—Extra value in 6-8 size Bleached Napkins; cheap at \$1.75.

2 cases extra large size

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Marseille pattern Quilts, at \$1 each.

Complete stock of Stamped Linens, Chenille Covers, etc.

## Notions and Small Wares.

5 papers good Pins for 5c.

Fine English Tooth Brushes at 9c.

Linen Thread at 10c a spool.

Pure bristle solid wood back Hair Brushes at 37c.

Scott's Electric Hair Curlers at 40c.

Special lot of fine Scissors

## GEORGIA'S GOLD.

How It Is Dug Up from the Mother Earth.

## A GRAPHIC STORY FROM THE MINES.

The Wonderful Work of Engineering in Order to Get Water—The Mills and Their Owners.

DALHONEGA, Ga., 1891.—[Special.]—A visit to Dahlonega—the streets of which are paved with gold—is of much interest. A quaint old town, it is situated twenty-five miles from any railroad. This being the case, one would naturally think the people behind the times in custom and mode of living. But not so. The inhabitants are all that have been said of them—thirty, thoroughly honest, progressive, and at no door does one find true hospitality than here.

The military college is a special feature of the place. This is a magnificent building, situated on a high eminence, which overlooks the city and gives one a grand view of the mountains and country for miles around. The Lewis monument, which, by the way, was erected in June last, is a fitting tribute to the memory of the man in whose honor it was raised. The dwellings here are modern in their architecture, and one special feature of Dahlonega is the number of beautiful flower gardens. I could write much about this remote little city and its industries, but it is of the mines I shall speak today.

On the road to Dahlonega, we passed over the famous ditch which supplies water to the mines, as many as ten or dozen times. On an air-line it is ten miles from where the Yahoos is tapped to where the nearest mine is watered, but such an indirect path does it take, winding around mountains, in and over steep places, that quite thirty miles are covered. Mr. George Surclinger has had charge of the ditch for thirty years or more. He inspects it, walking all the way down one day, going up the next. Mr. Surclinger is a man sixty-five years of age, old and gray, but he still continues his thirty miles per day as he has done for thirty years. The circumference of the earth is estimated at 23,000 miles. In one year, Mr. Surclinger walks 10,350 miles. Walking so much for thirty-five years, he has made the circumference of the earth 133 times!

The cost of the ditch is about one thousand dollars per mile, and extra for tubes and trusses. Some few miles this side of Dahlonega, the water is made to flow into wooden pipes, and then into iron tubes. The wooden tubes are long, barrel-shaped, with staves 5x3 inches thick, bevelled and rounded to fit, and topped up with iron. The iron tubes are thirty-six inches inside diameter, made of plates riveted together. The pipes are broken along the mountains at a grade of from 8 to 15 feet to the mile, and the source of supply should be at a sufficient elevation to cover the greatest range of mining ground at the smallest expense, great hydrostatic pressure being always desirable.

The pipes go up one hill, down the next, in one instance, hung over a river on a high bridge, and thence to the mines. It can readily be imagined with what force and rapidity such a stream would tear and break up a bank of rock and gravel, and with the addition of the sluice water, how much can be forced through the boxes.

Our party visited the largest mine—the Hand & Barlow mine, of forty stamps. Imagine an immense excavation between two mountains. Over the hill the pipes can be seen, the water graduating into "the little giant." This is a machine like the hose and nozzle of a fire engine, and a human being, if struck by the stream as it comes from the hose, would be pounded into a shapeless mass. Bowldens, weighing a half-ton, can be moved by the stream playing upon them, and sometimes it is so great that it is almost impossible to cut the stream. This machine cost the Hand Mining Company \$90. It is worked by a lever, and as the water strikes the mountain side, rocks and earth fly far below, where they are again caught by the stream, the force of water carrying them through sluice-boxes into the mill, some two hundred yards below. In one corner of the mill is piled up a rock from the size of a half-peck to a shingle, ready to be put in the stamping machine. These are placed therein, the machine washing and separating the gold, sand and gravel. There is a constant flow of water over the machine, which carries away the amount of one rock as soon as it is stamped, and all passes over a layer of quicksilver. The sand and gravel run off the plate, but the gold adheres to the quicksilver. After several days the water is turned off, and the workmen gather up with silver spoons the gold off the plate.

It is estimated that in this county about three hundred men get employment directly or indirectly from the mines. The following mills are operated around Dahlonega: The Hand & Barlow, the Yahoos, the Lawrence, the Barlow, the Ralston, the Gordon, the Ives, the Singleton, the Rockheart, the Fishtrap, the Barlow, the Trelo, the Josephine, the Garner, the New Yahoos and the Columbia. I have only named the mines that have mills. There are several large operations that have not yet put up machinery.

Gold was first discovered in this county by Mr. Benjamin Parks, who still lives eight miles from town. Having mined in North Carolina he had some knowledge of the work, and his discovery was not accidental, but the result of diligent search. This was about 1832 or 1833. The mines have been operated ever since.

The United States mint was established here in 1836. The first coining was in 1838, and amounted to \$102,915, all in half eagles. The war coming on the mint was abandoned in 1861. The largest coining in any one year was in 1845, which amounted to \$501,798, and divided as follows: Half eagles, \$453,145; quarter eagles, \$48,650. The entire coining for the twenty-four years amounted to \$6,105,860.

Mr. F. W. Hall is the superintendent of the Hand mine, and is a gentleman of refinement and culture. He has done much toward making the mine a success it is. He came to Dahlonega from New England in 1867, and since that time has given the mill his constant care and attention. In answer to my question he said:

"When I came, the mines, with one or two exceptions, were not being worked at all. One mill in the Yahoos, of twenty-four stamp, was in full operation, also a forty-stamp mill on Cane creek. These were the only two mills of any note, the latter running only a month or so after I came, and suspended because the work did not pay. It was said their machinery cost them over two hundred thousand dollars. Later, this property was bought by Mr. Barlow, of New York, and a new system of mining was inaugurated, not, however, using a single item of the old mill or machinery. This has paid the owners year a net profit of thousands of dollars. I mention this fact, not in answer to your question, but to show that nine-tenths of the failures in mining are not the fault of the mine, but of the system and management adopted."

One of the party asked him: "What is the

amount of capital invested in mining operations in any given mill?"

Mr. Hall said: "Sixty stamps is the largest mill in the country, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. This 'The Hand & Barlow' United Gold Mine and Hydraulic Works of Georgia, is the largest mining operation, and their total operations, first and last, must have cost half a million dollars."

"How much is milled daily?"

"On an average of two and a half tons per stamp."

"What is the highest yield of any one ton?"

"I have known one run in mill \$100 and over per ton, and I have seen one taken out of the vein where a small handful would contain over five hundred dollars."

Then showed us on that three-fourths the gross weight would be gold, adding:

"You can hardly compute what such ore would be worth per ton."

"What is the average yield of one day's mining?"

"This, of course, depends upon the size of the mill and value per ton of the ore. Suppose a mill of twenty stamps was run on \$2 and two and a half tons per day to stamp: this would be fifty tons at \$3, or, say, \$100 per day."

"What are your daily expenses, and what is your probable net income?"

"A mill and mine described above and well managed ought to be run for fifty to seventy-five cents per ton total expense. Some of our best paying mines run ore that will not average over one dollar per ton; being less valuable, they run from three to four tons per stamp, instead of two and a half, and the cost of this operation is reduced to thirty or fifty cents per ton. I have known mills to run where the total cost of operation did not exceed twenty cents per ton, and they did not make money on fifty-cent ore."

NORA SHEEHAN.

## SINGS "ANNIE ROONEY."

A Little Child Developing Marked Genius as a Vocalist.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—Athens has a musical prodigy in the person of little Julian Blumenthal, the two-year-old son of Mr. George Blumenthal.

He is a boy of only twenty-five months old, actually knows the words of over thirty songs, and sings them with a musical tone that would be a credit to a grown person.

When this child was only fifteen months old, his mother one day heard some singing Annie Rooney near by. At first she paid no attention to it, but finally she became aware that the person singing was her baby.

She turned and was amazed to find that her little boy, but little more than a year old, was singing that universal and familiar song in a lusty manner.

Investigating into the secret of the child's knowing how to sing, it was found that the nurse had taught the child the song, and that she had a natural musical conception that it learned at once.

The little boy now sings perfectly about thirty songs, some of which are twenty lines in length. All of the songs are such as have been taught him by his parents and his nurse. He sings "Sweet Bye-Bye," "Swanee River," "Annie Rooney," and several other songs of note, besides knowing quite a number of little ditties.

The child has a great ear for music, and is charmed by anything that borders on the musical. The other day he came down town with his father, and hearing a corner across the street, tugged away at his father's coat until he was carried over to investigate matters.

The child is really a musical prodigy, and its singing so many songs lends attractiveness to its native talents.

## PUT OFF THE TRAIN.

And the Lawyer Representing the Railroad Fired Almost as Bad.

DAWSON, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—Judge Guerry, and Solicitor Griggs were in Georgetown last week holding Quittman superior court.

There was not much business on the docket, and the court was adjourned after a session of two days.

The only important cases on the docket were three suits against the Central railroad for damages, out of which grew a sensation and the finding of a true bill against the lawyer representing the road. Last fall four young men bought tickets from Hatchett to Atlanta, and were refused admission.

The Central railroad was the train on which they started to return home. Just before the train got to Georgetown the conductor went through after tickets. He told the young men that the train would not stop at Hatchett, and they would have to get off at Georgetown. They were told to get off, but the conductor was firm, and told them that if they did not get off he would use force. So when the train stopped at Georgetown they got off and took it on foot through the country for a distance of nine miles. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for \$150.

The young lawyer representing the railroad was a man named Cooper, and when the speech before the jury he was seated on one of the plaintiff's, a young man named Roberts, telling him that he swore falsely. The speech created a sensation, and when the grand jury heard of it they got a true bill against Cooper. When the case was called in court Judge Guerry squashed it. The judge said it was a question over whether the grand jury had been properly impanelled, that he could always protect a witness when a lawyer was trying to have undue advantage of him.

Carpenter's Pig Lends the Race.

CANTON, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—Thomas Carpenter, over near Waleska, has a pig that will pull Dr. Coleman's five-hundred-pound hog mighty close by killing time. It is a half-peck to a shingle, ready to be put in the stamping machine. These are placed therein, the machine washing and separating the gold, sand and gravel.

There is a constant flow of water over the machine, which carries away the amount of one rock as soon as it is stamped, and all passes over a layer of quicksilver. The sand and gravel run off the plate, but the gold adheres to the quicksilver. After several days the water is turned off, and the workmen gather up with silver spoons the gold off the plate.

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## DURING THE WAR.

## Virgo Moose Resurrects the Files of an Old Newspaper.

## FUN WHEN THE MEN WERE FIGHTING.

Some Humorous Suggestions to the United States Government—The Soldiers of Lumpkin County.

DALHONEGA, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—Virgo Moose, the old war horse of this section, has been looking over the war files of The Dahlonega Signal, and has extracted therefrom some interesting reading. The Signal is now in its fifty-first volume, and it contains many articles closely connected with Georgia's history. In the Signal of August, 1862, was referred to in the grand jury presentments. The officers of the county were: J. R. Lawton, ordinary; James Kelley, clerk of court; John C. Early, sheriff; Jeremiah Payne, treasurer; A. G. Wimpy, overseer of the poor; J. P. Parker, tax collector. And the grand jury adds:

"We are all pleased to testify to the usefulness, economy and efficiency of the present board of county officers, the courthouse not finished, the jail in bad shape, and recommend the sheriff to cut the woods down from around it. In looking at our county, in view of its connection with the great public events now transpiring within the limits of the confederate states, we are proud of the handsome exhibit she makes in the roll of soldiers sent to the war, while we feel devoutly thankful to the God of Heaven for their safety and welfare."

Here is what Mr. Edenfield found, and an old curiosity shop it was indeed: Thirty-five cents in money—three dimes and a nickel; an old Indian arrowhead had doubtless belonged to Tomochichi or some of his dusky tribe; a large variety of crockeryware of various sorts and sizes; and a number of rocks of all colors and sizes, and bones of many curiosities and complex shapes. Besides this various other minor articles were found in the capacious bosom of this cow, many of which we have not time to enumerate. Mr. Edenfield accounts for the money being there on the theory that God, for the sake of the country, had given it to the soldiers, who had lost it on the road and devoured it.

At the first glance this view seems plausible enough, but upon mature consideration, and with all deference to Mr. Edenfield's opinion, we must differ with him. The cow was evidently an enterprising, speculating turn of mind; and having gathered together this valuable collection of curiosities, we want more than that that it should want to exhibit them. Consequently it became a traveling museum, and was just beginning to reap the rich reward of a lifetime's labor, when it came to an untimely death. A dime, of course, was the fee charged for looking in, and the presence of the pickpocket, who, as it turned out, had nicked the half-dollar.

Unfortunately, Mr. Edenfield, not knowing what was going on within, killed the Barnum of its race before it had time to amass much of a fortune.

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## A WORK OF CHARITY

Is the Children's Fresh Air Fund in  
Baltimore.

## OYSTERS CAUSE AN EYE DISEASE.

Gossip About Local Politics—Drawing the  
Color Line at a Baltimore Hotel.  
Other Interesting Topics.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 26.—[Special.] A remarkable charity which has just made a report of its summer work is the Children's Fresh Air Fund Society. During the past two months—it was organized last in the season and by inexperienced hands—fifty-three boys and girls were sent for two weeks to the homes of farmers at a total outlay of \$32,94, or about fifty cents each. This vacation will be a delightful spot in the memory of the children of the poor that refreshed; the moral influence of their changed environment will be helpful, and the new strong attachments formed must make of them better men and women. Nor is the gain entirely on their side. The kind-hearted farmers who received and cared for them gratis are also uplifted by the association. An evidence of this is shown by the hundreds of good things they have already sent after their young friends. The little ones, with two exceptions, were on their good behavior. Before leaving for their vacation they were submitted to medical examination. All the railroads furnished either free transportation or half fare. The achievement is unparalleled.

## Look Out for Oyster Juice.

Oysters have been found to cause an eye disease. What is the medical staff, Professor Julian J. Chisolm, chief surgeon, of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital says. With the beginning of each season, an inflammation of the cornea so peculiar as to be instantly recognizable, makes its appearance in the dispensary. Experiments on rabbits' eyes show that it is caused by the cornea being shaded and the oyster juice squirming in. The germ in the oyster juice which causes the mischief has been isolated. Relief for the sufferers is obtained by cauterizing the inflamed spot with a white-hot platinum wire. In a day or two the patient can go about his business.

There is a big row in prospect in local politics and Ferdinand Warfield, editor of the *Advertiser*, is far from assiduous. For two years the real estate men have been hearing addressed on the ways and means of making city government what it ought to be according to their opinion. Finally they formed the taxpayers' association, got 1,257 members, and sent influential committees to wait on the legislature, the mayor, and the commissioners for a good government. They waited in vain. Now they are going to assert their rights by putting a non-partisan municipal ticket in the field. Old-line democrats who belong to the association came to the meeting which decided on this action and fought it very hard. Amongst the objectors was Senator Col. Thomas J. Schorff; his tale of woe was listened to, but it must, so he printed it in the newspaper advertising columns. All the various trade organizations have been asked to a convention of the 30th instant, when the ticket will be named. Since 1875, when Warfield was defeated, there has been no such movement. But now the leaders of the party machine is called the citizens' movement. It is headed by W. Cabell Bruce, but will not, it is predicted, amount to much.

## The South's Prosperity.

General John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, together with Frank Hambleton, have been through the south on a business trip principally to Savannah and Atlanta. They found the *Advertiser* as they ate on the prosperity in the south, they as *capitalists* were themselves astounded at the bright business prospects and industrial prosperity everywhere apparent. What they saw in Savannah is reproduced on yet greater grandeur in Atlanta. Mr. Gill concluded his interview with this pointed paragraph:

I was greatly impressed with the outlook of affairs in the south. It is emerging from the depression of the past two months, ready to take fresh and rapid strides. The south is destined again to participate in the general improvement of the whole country. The only thing that the south needs is additional capital and industrial skill. It stands to the last to help itself simply adjourn and leave the people to work out their own problems, no country, in my judgment, in the course of a few years, would present a stronger financial prospect.

The Northern Central railway, a great feeder of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been indicted for causing the death of a man killed within the city limits. The charge is that the brakes of the car under which the man was killed were faulty, and were known to be such. Therefore, the railroad is guilty of criminal negligence.

## Other Matters.

The North Avenue Railway Company is having no end of trouble in building its road. It was to have used in common the tracks of another city road, and the franchise was granted with the understanding and a written promise obtained from the company that it would permit the use of the track. But it refused; so it is going to lay independent tracks and ruin a splendid boulevard. The railways, property holders and the city are all objecting, and that, too, strenuously, through the courts.

Another court case of the judges has opened. The trial of the principal defendant, the bondman, shall not on the trial be asked his bail, but shall pay the costs. These have heretofore been shrouded by the city and have been a burden. Now all this is over.

Judge sometimes put their fingers in the political pot. This time the action of Judge Stewart is the great topic. The State's Attorney Kerr, who has long been considered inefficient, seems to be nominated again. The *Advertiser* want to run him "nilly willy," but he won't stand, so Judge Stewart has openly advocated the promotion of his deputy, William Campbell, saying that if he had the appointment the latter would get it. This is a high, but a deserved compliment.

A horse, Betsy, with a noble strain of blood in her veins, is dead at East New Market, at the age of thirty-nine years and four months. Until a few months ago she held up her side of a pike with as much vigor as her young next-door neighbor.

William H. Bolivar, Esq., is the father of a newly born babe at the age of twenty-seven. This makes his sixteenth child.

Baltimore cannot be made to pay the introduction of out-door sports. The meeting last Saturday of the Atlantic Amateur Athletic Association, with its sixteen events, proved a success, even big events, splendid prizes and much attention. It cost about 1,000 persons were present, and at least 25 per cent of these came from out of town. The association lost heavily by the entertainment. But that was not altogether unexpected. Major Pangborn, who had much to do with the getting up of public entertainments, says that the *Advertiser* and baseball, that Paine's Browns were a loss, but that the Browns for the last two years, that the Pimlico races didn't pay, and so on down the lists. Baltimoreans, however, like the theater very much.

In connection with the meeting just mentioned, a case of drawing the color line at a hotel, was brought to the attention. Morris, a painter, a member of a Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, was tending to eat his lunch—which he brought with him—in seclusion. His companions wanted to be smart and insisted that he go with them. Brainer, the proprietor of the hotel, fearing that his customers would object, refused him in a fit of dæmoniacal pique in the dining room, offering them accommodation upstairs. The company then left for another hotel, the Imperial, which being financially badly off, was glad to receive them. It was always thus with these color-line cases. The hotel was the place at home, but when they go elsewhere, always insist that they must get what they wanted, or else they would not receive at home—then comes the racket.

Incidentally, I might say of the Imperial, that it gave these colored men their dinner, that is not the case, although well located and well managed, possibly because the building of the immense structure nearly on the site of Barnum, which blocks the way. The hotel

is on Monument square, opposite the United States post office, and is the successor to Guy's. The other morning constables came in after breakfast and seized all the silverware for a twenty-seven-dollar judgment. Poor Mengel, who was about to close, has added to its many laurels one more in the shape of a new building law. It is advocated by the builders' exchange and is in every way a model of municipal police regulation, into which, according to the rule laid down abroad, all such rules of city government are to be introduced. The Budden-Sick style of buildings now possible under the defective law on the statute books.

On Friday, the 25th instant, the new temple of the Baltimore Hebrew congregation on Madison avenue, corner of Roberts street, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The building and lot, \$100,000, were given by the late lamented minister, Rev. Dr. A. G. Bettelheim, who died at sea in August, 1890. His successor is the Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttmacher, late of Fort Wayne, Ind. The auction sale of pews realized \$62,000.

At Hollidaysburg, Pa., resided a Johnson, who was a man of means, but he had some insurance accounts. Business being slow, he came home. His principal suspecting him, followed, accompanied by a warrant, a bully of a constable, and swift-moving hawk. They went to his (Marshall's) house, and later finding him in the road, hustled him into a carriage and bodily kidnapped him against his will. The pews were taken, and he was brought out a requisition. Once the case being brought before the authorities' attention, under a writ of habeas corpus, Marshall was released from jail and dismissed. His kidnappers will fare badly when the Maryland law gets its clutches on them.

John Moses Casanova was born an orphan at Basel, Switzerland. He came to America, was converted to Presbyterianism, went to Newark to secure a place in an academy maintained by that religious body. The next year he went to Germany, and there met a Catholic priest, who convinced him of the truth of his religion and sent him a place at Montclair seminary. He was unhappy in his new place, and thence came to Johns Hopkins, where he has made a record in the Semitic seminary, and has been appointed as assistant in Hebrew. Now he wants to get back into Presbyterianism, and has applied to the Newark presbytery for this purpose. He may get back or not, just as the two parties to this at Newark.

## THE COWARD'S WORK.

White Caps Tie a Woman to a Post and  
Whip Her Nearly to Death.

BIRDSEYE, Ind., September 26.—This county is once more disgraced by mob work, which is doubly disgraceful, in that it is perpetrated upon a defenseless woman. Mrs. Harmon, a woman of rather loose character, lived at Mentor, one mile west of here. Last night she was visited by a body of thirty men who tied her to a post near her house and applied fifty lashes to her bare body.

After performing their work, they called upon another woman, named Mrs. Freeman, of like character, and warned her to leave the place within twenty-four hours or they would treat her to the same dose. She immediately departed. Then the white caps closed upon Jacob Sapenfeld and ordered him to visit Mrs. Harmon, until her and publish to the neighbors, on penalty of twenty-five lashes, what they had done, and that they had whipped the Harmon woman because of her bad name.

## A Horrible Spectacle.

When Sapenfeld reached the hapless woman he found her tied to the post naked, with the exception of one under garment, which was torn over her head. Her body was torn from head to foot as if by a knife, one terrible wound, bleeding from every pore, where about her abdomen was a deep gash, twelve inches long and so deep as to leave the bowels exposed, and scattered around were great hickory switches with which the woman had been flogged. No one knows who composed the gang, nor whence they came, though nearly every citizen in town saw them by the light of the moon. The community is enraged that such an awful thing should have happened in their midst. Mrs. Harmon and her daughter were whipped in Birdseye two years ago, just before they moved to Mentor.

## THE GATE BEAUTIFUL.

Then art O Lady, the Gate Beautiful  
Unto Truth's Temple, where they carried me,  
Lame from my mother's breast; and presently  
They two eyes (John and Peter) fell in dole  
Upon me lying there in the vestibule,  
Awritte, and lifting up hands to thee,  
Empty. With vulgar crums of charity  
Thou alms' me not; but with ineffable  
Refreshing of God's presence doth insteep  
My thirsty spirit, that I fain asleep  
To a westland child on land or milk;  
And guid me in a garment (not of stink)  
Fate-wore. So now by strengthening an-  
thonie.

Go leaping hartlike o'er the temple stone:

—Orelia Key Bell, in *Times-Democrat*.

## Merchant Tailoring.

Atlanta is fast becoming headquarters for merchant tailors of the south. People used to, and they do now, to a certain extent, send to New York for their tailor-made clothes. But things have changed wonderfully in the last five years. That they can get good goods, and as neat a fit as right, is what you can go to New York for.

Yesterdays, furthermore, the changes in merchant tailoring are great. Among them, the *Advertiser* has already been stated, is Mr. Harry B. Elston, located at No. 3 East Alabama street. He is what you call "ive and witty." While the product of his factory is as good as that of any other, he charges a small price, and you know that is to be considered the hard times.

The tailoring is now an elegant line of cuttings, overcoatings, vestings and everything in the merchant tailor's business. His patterns are the very latest and most stylish to be found anywhere. In placing your order for your fall and winter suit, remember Mr. Elston. He will treat you properly.

## Alabama Reports.

Reprinted, large, new type, annotated to date, corrected and greatly improved; full law bindings. The first fifteen volumes of this excellent set of reports are now printed, with the first ten ready for delivery. The publisher will be pleased to receive the remaining five volumes, and will pay \$100 per volume. The present undertaking will include every case from Minor to 48 Alabama and 49. Number 1 is next to be published.

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## Notice.

The renting of pews and seats at the Temple for the ensuing services will take place Sunday, 27th instant, at 10 a. m. All wishing to stand divine service should provide with and select their seats to avoid confusion during service. No seats rented on either side of the aisle. S. H. DAVIS, Executive Secretary Board of Trustees Hebrew Benevolent Congregation.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 20 cents.

Miss Demarest's Portfolio of Fashions and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1891 and '92. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, open house block.

## BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street. One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House, located directly opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience.

## ARE NEARLY READY

To Begin Work on the Smelting of  
Aluminum.

## A NEW INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The New Metal Will be Produced at Fifty  
Cents a Pound—The Southern  
Exposition.

Raleigh, N. C., September 26.—[Special.]—At Leasville, in a short while, the manufacture of aluminum will begin. It will be smelted by electricity. The dynamo which will do this work has a weight of 30,000 pounds, and is the largest in the world. It contains no less than four tons of copper. The process is also patented and the aluminum will be produced from corundum and bauxite. The latter is found in this state and will be furnished at \$8 or \$10 per ton. Colonel J. Turner Moorehead, of Leasville, president of the company which will manufacture this aluminum, was here today and was interviewed by your correspondent. Some years ago the price of the metal was \$32 per pound. He says it will be reduced to 50 cents by his process. Aluminum is made at two other points in this country: Lockport, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The great dynamo for use at Leasville is finished. It is capable of consuming over 3,000-horse power; or to be more exact, 250,000 watts, 746,000 watts equaling one-horse power. The method of manufacture at the two places above referred to is widely different from that at Leasville. By January 1st next, the work will probably begin.

## SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

Manager Patrick, of the Southern exposition, declares that it will be complete on the opening day, October 1st, though it will require superhuman work to get it so. He also says that if he had at command a third more space he could fill it. The exhibitors desire it to be open at night, but as yet no arrangements to that end are made.

Many of the newspapers will have representatives here and the visits of 450 northern and western editors is promised by the management. Dinner will be served each day to the newspaper people, for whom a large room is fitted up.

The trotting stallion, Paulicco, who last season did such fine work on the track, is now here. A company with \$40,000 capital will own him, and will purchase him from Mr. W. P. Batchelor, who last autumn refused an offer of \$25,000 for him. Paulicco is now in the stud, and yields his owner a clean \$5,000 a year. He will not again go upon the turf, it is said.

The temporary solution of what are known as the oyster troubles was announced in *This Constitution* of the 24th, and is the stoppage of surveys and entries. The people on the northeast sound are greatly stirred up, mainly, it is said, against a northern man named Fries, who, they say, is trying to get control of the area of what they declare is not state oyster grounds. So politicians defer to these "sounders" and say that if they are not listened to they will go republican and thus undo many things. But these troubles are among the natives. None of the Maryland and Virginia oyster pirates are this season getting a chance at the North Carolina oysters.

## AN EXPERT BICYCLIST.

Will Wynne, the Raleigh bicyclist who lately rode all the way from here to Portland, Me., goes to the *Augusta* exposition. He is an expert, though an amateur. On his way to Portland he crossed a river at flood a mile wide, taking his bicycle. To get across required seven hours of hard work. He swam with his clothing in an oilcloth, tied on top of his head.

The partial failure of the tobacco crop is very trying to the growers. It is a late crop, and only half-one what it would have been with good seasons.

On the 26th the same things here this week was the sale of the personal property of the late Governor Fowle. It was sold for a partition, one of the heirs not agreeing to a private division. The result was a crowded auction room and a wide scattering of the articles. The governor's daughter, Mrs. Knight, of Chicago, secured the rare chin and silver, no one bidding against her. The governor's private fortune was small.

While the alliance people are arguing about the merits and benefits of the subtreasury plan, your correspondent has a letter which gives the news of how it operated in the Argentine Republic. It worked ruin there. The writer, in his broken and picturesque English, says that the subtreasury plan is a failure. It has now burst." That is not grammatical, but it tells the story succinctly and graphically.

The tone of the alliance press is more moderate in the past three weeks. One puzzling thing is the assertion that some of the "bosses" urged L. L. Polk to be a candidate for governor. Not public here, and no one correspondent talks with them, so he has heard of such an offer. And now the democrats are tanned with this by Polk's own paper.

THE EXCHANGE OF STATE BANKS.

The exchange of the old 6 per cent state bonds for new 6s and 4s is nearly completed. The new 6s are very nearly finished. The new 4s are for old bonds of the North Carolina railroad; the 4s for old bonds of various classes. There is always a great inquiry for such of this state.

Three-fourths of the refunded direct tax has now been paid and still the claims pour in at the rate of 100 per day. In a little while every one will be paid.

What will be done is to the securing of the money needed to pay for the state's representation at Chicago cannot be decided until the board of commissioners for North Carolina meets here October 13th. The outlook is certainly not encouraging. Governor Holt will do whatever he can. He has the plan at hand.

The new state is very much in debt. The condition is proved by the story of the life of Mrs. C. M. Blalock, of Montezuma, Mitchell county, North Carolina. In 1862 she enlisted with her husband as a private in Company F, Twelfth-Sixth regiment North Carolina troops. In November her sex was discovered and she was sent to a westland child on land or milk, and then her house. Her husband deserted and followed her. Later he became a bushwhacker and then joined the federal army, was wounded and now receives a pension.

A state reunion of the ex-Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina is to be held here October 13th. It is to be held at Julian S. Carr, the president.

## The Force of Habit.

Habit, so said, is a natural, but not necessarily true. We all admit that certain habits are quite true, and very difficult to overcome. So much that sometimes it seems impossible to them. But with a proper amount of determination and perseverance few, indeed, will fail. Habit, when you need it, is a great help. Lack of exercise, impure food, bad indulgences, etc., often produce habitual constipation, and following this piles, abscesses, or some such thing. Then you need to help. When you need it, you must take medicine, but it is decidedly injurious. Remove the cause, and the cure will result. It takes time to do this, but if you persevere you will be fully repaid for your effort.

—Dr. Jackson, Hirsch Building, Atlanta, Ga.

sun, wed, fri.

Miss Demarest's Portfolio of Fashions

and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1891 and '92. Price, 25 cents

## THE OLD LIE,

Meeting Jefferson Davis with Lincoln's Assassination,

BURNED INTO LIFE BY GENERAL HARRIS,

Answered by Dr. J. William Jones, of Atlanta, Who Disproves the Vile Charge.

The recent announcement that a "General" of West Virginia (even at the risk of suffering the penalty of the old law, "Whom not to know is to write thyself unknown") I must say to publish a book in which he would expose the complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln revives an old slander which was a disgrace to the State government when it was made in a proclamation issued by President Andrew Johnson on the 2d of May, 1865, which stained the record until 1868, and which so completely refuted that even the enemy of Andrew Johnson yielded up with the charge.

That any man should at this late day, when

the cavalier Davis is sleeping in the tomb, his pen and voice silenced forever, revive old, exploded slander, is an evidence of malignity which makes one blush for fallen humanity.

The charge is, of course, unworthy of consideration, and bears the stamp of falsehood on its very face. Who doubts that he has been a scintilla of proof that Jefferson Davis was guilty of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln, he would have been convicted and executed by that "bureau of military justice," which had at its beck and call unsworn witnesses and trained perjurers, and behind it a howling mob, dowering in the blood of the "Arch Traitor," "Arch fiend of the centuries," as they were accustomed to call the chief of the confederacy?

What fair-minded man at all conversant with the circumstances can doubt for a moment that the fact that the judge advocate, General Holt, his assistants and advisers never dared to call Mr. Davis, or Mr. C. C. Clay, or Mr. Thompson, or others, to trial on this charge, even after the large reward offered for capture had been paid, is overwhelming proof that they had no evidence to substantiate it, and that the charge was of base slander?

But we might safely rest the case. But

as many have forgotten the facts, may be well to briefly recall them.

During the great excitement which followed

the assassination of President Lincoln

and the attempted assassination of Secretary W. H. Seward, the north

was anxious to find victims which

it might call to justice.

On the 15th of May, 1865, President Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation, in which he said:

"Whereas, It appears from evidence in

the Bureau of military justice that the atrocity

of the murder of the late president and the as-

sassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secy. of state, was incited, concocted and

carried out by and between Jeff Davis, late

Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson,

Judge Clegg, Beatty Tucker, George

and W. W. Clegg, and other rebels and

agents against the government of the United

States harbored in Canada, etc. The pro-

motion then proceeds to offer \$100,000 for the

capture of "Jeff" Davis, and \$25,000 each for

the arrest of the others named. Judge W. W.

of Kentucky, who was the secretary of

the Clay, in an able and con-

vincing paper, showing the country

and the world (see Southern Historical

Review, vol. ix, pp. 323-325) says: "The

cases in the Bureau of military justice

on which this accusation was brought

against persons, some whom had enjoyed

all of whom through life had enjoyed the

confidence of their fellow citizens, and un-

derstandingly withheld from the public

the Bureau of military justice, only

by depriving the accused of the

privilege of at once exposing the equally

extraordinary and improbable perjuries by

which the president was deceived into the

issuance of the proclamation; while meantime

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## A QUEER STORY.

An Innocent Man Sentenced to Death on the Gallows,  
BUT ESCAPES BY AN ACCIDENT.

The Real Criminal Writes from the West, and Tells the Whole Story of the Crime.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 26.—[Special.]—Some three or four years ago, Samuel Halford and R. P. Willis were arrested, tried and convicted at Rutherford county superior court for the burglary of Samuel Elliot's premises. They were sentenced to be hanged, but upon a strong plea to the governor, and having been convicted upon circumstantial evidence, he commuted the sentence of both to life imprisonment.

Halford was a nephew of the Ellots, and while committing the robbery they recognized him by his voice. The other man was unknown.

## THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

A few days ago The Daily Citizen, of this place, received the following anonymous letter, which they published, as also a following note from the clerk of the court at Rutherford:

KANSAS CITY, August 2, 1891.—Editor The Citizen:—After so long a time I remonstrate with you. You have in your state prison a young man by the name of R. P. Willis, who is an innocent man. The crime charged to him is a new one. There is nothing in it but robbery, but still found out by a friend that he was sent to the penitentiary. A Mr. Halford and myself did the crime.

I met up with Mr. Halford at Asheville about one year ago. His robbery was done. He informed me that he had some rich uncles and aunts living in Rutherford county. So we agreed to go and see these men of their means and get a sum of money to help him. The friends I found at Asheville were the Buffalo church. There I found Mr. Halford and Mr. Willis. Mr. Halford made me acquainted with Mr. Willis, and said to me that Willis was there for the purpose of robbing his uncles from his wife, Mr. Willis.

Mr. Halford said to Mr. Willis: "I am in need of some money to pay expenses."

"I have an uncle here and I will get him some money. I will be back in an hour; stay here till I come."

So I saw the poor fellow take his seat on the church steps and have never seen him since. Halford and myself did the crime to his uncle. I could not get Halford to go in the house with me. He proved to be a monstrous coward. So I went in and made a speech to him. I told him that he had two rocking-legs of silver; so I kept the larger one and did not let Halford know of it on account of his cowardice. The smaller one I divided with Halford, and got \$60 for it.

At this time I passed for John Sturt, but that was only one of my many names. I was to go to Texas, where I helped to rob an express train of \$6000, and then to New Mexico, where I was to rob a bank there. I was killed, and given me a bad wound besides, but we three got off with a heavy load of cash.

Since then I have rolled seven trains, but I have never taken anything from the poor and needy. I have paid \$2,500 to churches and schools, and have plenty left.

On how it grieved my simple heart when I heard that R. P. Willis was hung for a crime that I committed myself. I have a friend in Asheville, who has informed me that Mr. Willis is in the state prison now. They say it is killing his father and mother.

Now, kind editor, for I am no scholar, it may be the most trifling thing you have done. I am too changed man, and have quit my robbery, and am living somewhere in the west with a loving wife and sweet babe.

The next chapter is as follows:

EDITOR THE CITIZEN.—In reply to yours of the 8th instant, I will take a man and his wife, Mr. R. P. Willis, and his son, to my home. This country hasn't done it necessary to give all the facts in detail, as he made a full confession of the crime committed to the sheriff and jailer of the county before he was carried to the penitentiary. Yours, etc., J. F. FLACE, C. S. G.

## THE TRIAL RECALLED.

The publication of this letter brought the trial vividly back to the mind of Mr. J. T. Bostic, now a citizen of Asheville.

At the time of the trial of Willis and Halford in Rutherford county court, three years ago, Mr. Bostic lived in Shelby, but had gone up to Rutherford to attend court. This case had attracted a great deal of attention, and Mr. Bostic sat through the trial, which lasted two days; heard all the evidence, and remembers the incidents of the trial very distinctly.

R. P. Willis and a man named Halford were arrested for entering a house near Buffalo church and robbing the family of about \$1,200. Halford was a nephew of an Elliot family, composed of two men and three sisters, none of whom were under sixty years of age. Halford knew that they possessed a considerable sum of money, and concocted a scheme to get hold of it.

Here is Willis comes into the story. He was a newsboy on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. He met Halford at Moretown. They came over the Western North Carolina railroad to Black Mountain, where they got off, and walked to Buffalo church.

While sitting at the church, another man, supposed to be the writer of the anonymous letter, came up and began talking to Halford; and when they left the church, the pair left, going to the house of the Ellots, leaving Willis sitting on the church steps.

According to the evidence at the trial, the Unknown and Halford went to the house. Halford stood at the door, with two pistols drawn, while his companion went in, and, arousing the inmates, compelled them to give up their money. While this was going on, Mr. Bostic, who was a citizen of the town, voice and was recognized by the old people. This gave the officers a clue, and Halford was arrested. He implicated Willis, and they were tried before Judge Graves. J. M. Gudger, of Marshall, appeared for Willis, and Mr. Bostic says, made a partial defense of his client, but to no avail. This was when sentenced to be hanged, but a short time before the day set for the execution their sentences were commuted by the governor to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Bostic says the story told by the Unknown tallies with the stories told by Willis at the trial. He thinks the Unknown, the clerk of the superior court is捏捏 in the statement that Willis made a confession at the trial. Mr. Bostic says that he saw Willis when he left for the penitentiary, and he still protected his innocence. But, in the face of the circumstantial evidence, and of the fact that the third man could never be heard of in any manner, Willis was discredited.

HALFORD'S DEPOSITION:

North Carolina, Rutherford County: Samuel Halford before duly sworn deposes and says: First, myself and Mr. R. P. Willis, were in the State of Tennessee, Cocke county, and came by railroads to Black Mountain station, on the night train. Arrived at Black Mountain station about 11 o'clock. We took the train to Moretown, and down Broad river and got to Willow Early, about an hour before day Sunday morning, and stayed there all day Sunday until three-quarter of an hour in the evening. We were in the company of Mr. Willis, and no one else. In about one and a half miles, towards the church, there had developed in Dalton a good deal of interest in the trial, and for which he is suffering a life sentence? Mr. Bostic thinks the clerk of the court is mistaken, and that Willis never confessed; and to further corroborate the Unknown's letter, Hon. H. A. Gudger, of Asheville, who was one of his counsel, remembering that Halford made an affidavit about the circumstances, and looking through his papers, found the following deposition:

Painting the Town Red

LUMPKIN, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—The boys have been flying kites of late, and at night, when the moon is out, the boys have been playing with them. The town council objected to the lanterns sailing around town, fearing that they might cause a fire, so the boys have content themselves with leaving the privilege of painting the town red at night to other high dyers than their own. Some of them tried their hand at blackmailing by sending up exploded with the kites, but they failed most signally.

## A New Library.

DAWSON, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—Superintendent Simmons, of the Dawson public schools, has a movement on foot to establish a new school building for the benefit of the pupils. Superintendent Simmons is now in correspondence with the publishers of the leading newspapers and magazines of the country, with the view of securing contributions to his library.

## Another War Kite.

AMERICUS, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—An old pistol, found by Sumter Tondee, at Andersonville, is on exhibition here. He took it, partially buried, last Sunday. When discovered it was sticking, muzzle downward,

or two before our trial at Rutherford court. I made the arrangement with Stevens about the 15th of November, 1882, at Asheville, N. C., to meet me at Buffalo on about the 16th of November, 1882. We met at noon on the 16th of November, 1882, and Willis went back to Black Mountain, Monday morning, the 17th of November, 1882, and took with him John E. John, who went with me to Elliot's, was fair complexion, gray eyes, black hair, and not quite as tall as Willis, and weighs about 140 pounds. He looks about the same he did when he was twenty-four years old, I have not seen Willis since we parted that night of the robbing.

SAMUEL HALFORD,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me July 9,  
1889. R. W. LOGAN, C. S. C.  
[Seal.]

North Carolina, Rutherford County, I. L. R. Logan, clerk of the superior court of said county do certify that C. Burnett, whose signature appears to the foregoing affidavit, is an acting justice of the peace in and for the county and state aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, July 9, 1889.

R. W. LOGAN, C. S. C.

HALFORD'S ALLEGED CONFESSION.

J. M. Gudger, Jr., of this city, who was attorney for Willis, says that Willis's story on the trial was substantially the same as that told to him by the Unknown.

Mr. Gudger had been employed by Willis's father to go to Raleigh and plead with the governor for a commutation of his sentence, which he did. He had with him Halford's confession, but upon request of Halford's friends did not present it, as it was feared it would be unfavorable to Halford. He lied it out, however, and only reproduced it when the Unknown's was published.

Mr. Gudger says he is confident Willis never made a confession, on the contrary he stoutly protested his innocence to the last. The stolen silver found in Willis's possession is what convicted him; his story on how he came in possession of it was disbelieved, as was also his story of this man, who could never be heard of or found.

The curious part of it all is, that Halford did not witness the trial, and yet this is accounted for by the fact that he became deadly sick while testifying. He said he intended to tell the truth, through excitement or emotion swallowed a nice of tobacco he was chewing, and became deadly sick. And thus the fates were against Willis.

The whole matter is developing into a sensation, and shows, if the statements are to be believed, upon what a narrow margin life sometimes hangs. And it also shows the dangers of circumstantial evidence.

## THE NEW MAIL SERVICE.

It is a Great Convenience to Business Men and the People Generally.

WRIGHTSVILLE, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—The additional mail service over the Wrightsville and Tennille line, to which slight reference was made last week, we are now entitled.

A couple of pouches we made up at Tennille and sent out on train No. 1, leaving Tennille at 7 o'clock a. m. These pouches contain mail for points along the Wrightsville and Tennille line, brought over the Central road by trains Nos. 3 and 4, going north and south, passing Tennille at 1:20 o'clock a. m. One of these pouches contained mail for Wrightsville, while the other pouch contains mail for all points between Dublin and Tennille. This pouch the route agent, who doesn't go on duty until 9:20 a. m., opens up and distributes at various points on his outward trip going north, passing Wrightsville at 10:40; therefore all mail leaves Savannah, Macon and Atlanta the day before will be delivered at Wrightsville the next morning at 10:40. Various, all correspondence can be answered the same day and reach either of the above-named cities on the night of the day such letters are written, or very early the next morning. For this reason letters received by the 10:40 a. m. train can be answered and mailed on the 12:40 p. m. train going south.

These are worked up by the route agent on his down trip, the whole being dumped into one pouch; this pouch is locked and returned on the train leaving Dublin at 4:50 o'clock, north bound. Arriving at Tennille it is turned over to the postman, then goes through it and separates the north and south-bound, and exchanges pouches with route agents on Nos. 3 and 4, passing Tennille at 1:20 o'clock a. m. respectively.

The additional system is not altogether perfect, but it nevertheless fills a long-felt want and enables many merchants considerably.

The great advantages derived from the recent improvement are highly appreciated by all the people living along the line.

The pseudo-astronomer explained that it was some great comet, which might destroy the world at an early date.

Six little boys picked up their kite, and untangling the Japanese candle, went gaily home, never knowing that they had disturbed the serenity of Dawson's wiseacres.

We have a marshy spot and it still contains one bullet. The handle has been destroyed by age and exposure, but although very much rusted, it is still otherwise intact, and could very probably be made an excellent weapon. Northern museums would pay a large price for the old pistol, and Tondee says he will at once negotiate for its sale.

FORSYTH AS A COTTON MART.

Fourteen Thousand Bales of Cotton Shipped the Fast Year.

FORSYTH, Ga., September 26.—[Special.]—No town of its size in Georgia has a better cotton record than Forsyth. We shipped last year 14,000 bales and this, to date, we estimate the fact that Forsyth is surrounded on all sides by rival towns.

A radius of twenty miles drawn around us will include eight or ten cotton markets.

Our territory is extending. We are receiving cotton this year from around Floydsburg, Jackson, Juliette and other towns we have never heard of before. The towns of Monroe, Jasper, Jones, Crawford and Butts counties all send more or less cotton to this market. The people of the surrounding country are beginning to find out that they get better prices here than anywhere else.

To illustrate: Our buyers have paid this year as high as \$4 cents for good cotton, and we have sold it at \$3.50 to \$3.75 cents.

Our buyers are paying very day more for cotton than it will bring in Savannah, after deducting freight.

Mr. J. M. Harrison assured me that he had offered a certain planter 1.6 cent more than he could get in Savannah. The farmer telegraphed Savannah prices and found it was lower.

Mr. Gudger says he is confident Willis never made a confession, on the contrary he stoutly protested his innocence to the last. The stolen silver found in Willis's possession is what convicted him; his story on how he came in possession of it was disbelieved, as was also his story of this man, who could never be heard of or found.

The answer is very simple; our buyers ship direct to manufacturers. They have orders constantly on hand to be filled. The farmer gets the benefit of the saving made by the direct shipment.

Altogether cotton has been very backward this season. Mr. Harrison has already shipped 700 bales direct to the factories.

The farmers seem willing to let their crop go 6 cents, but are holding it when the price is lower.

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## NEW ORLEANS NEWS.

Volunteer Fire Department a Thing of the Past.

## THIRD PARTY CONVENTION TO MEET.

Lottery Campaign Making Lively Times—A Grand New Hotel to Be Built—Other News Notes.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—[Special.]—The lottery campaign continues as active and as lively as possible. There are half a dozen or more a day, brass bands in superabundance, free transportation and everything to amuse the public. The fight just at present is in control of the state central committee, and there seems to be no reason now for doubting that the friends of the lottery have secured that control of it. They captured two more members during the week, unseating ex-United States District Attorney Parlane, from Panne Coupes. The committee will fix the date of the state convention, and will also require that all delegates to that convention shall be elected by primaries. Hitherto a different system of electing delegates has prevailed in each parish, the result being the greatest confusion and an opportunity for many political tricks.

The third party convention, composed of a portion of the alliance and the Knights of Labor, will meet at Alexandria October 2d, and will give a full state ticket in the field—the first one. The other members of the alliance who are co-operating with the anti-lottery democrats and who promise to take part in the democratic primaries, are very bitter against the third party men, and say that their act in placing a ticket in the field will help the lottery. This denunciation seems to have had no effect on the men who have called the Alexandria convention, and they appear determined to break the alliance away from the democratic party. They have started a state organ under the name of The Socialist, and will organize an entirely independent party. It is difficult to determine their strength, but it is admitted that they constitute a majority of the alliance members in Grant, Winn and other parishes of north Louisiana.

New Orleans, the ward leaders are already canvassing. The chances are that the city government will drift back into the hands of the men who were "struck down" in 1888, and who were swelled from power that political revolution organized by the Young Men's Democratic Association that year, and which has completely gone to pieces since then.

The city council has finally done what the people of New Orleans have wanted for years, which no previous council had had the courage to attempt—abolish the volunteer fire department and consolidate the paid department. New Orleans is the only large American city with a volunteer fire system. It was anxious to get rid of it, but the volunteers were too strong for that: the department consisted of some three thousand men, the great majority of them politicians, and included nearly all the common women of London went wild over American negroes and Thackeray relatives in "The Virginians" how Gumbo, a darky from the Old Dominion, was lionized by the English and Americans, fully capturing a white wife, but I have never noticed any negro and white women at the same table in leading restaurant where the best classes of people go for their meals.

part street, in the very center of the residence portion of the city, the privilege of burying their dead in their building. This has been met with a most vigorous protest, on the ground that it is dangerous to public health and the system which has been pursued of allowing cemeteries here, in the heart of the city, is bad.

Among the deaths of the week were that of L. G. Bartels, an old hotel proprietor, and a sugar planter at the time of his death, and Mrs. Virginia Dimitry Ruth, daughter of Professor Alex Dimitry, a very liberal literary contributor several years ago, and the author of several successful dramas and poems.

## THE NEGRO'S PARADISE.

A Black Man Never has to Complain of Treatment When in England.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

A genuine American negro is a curiosity to gaze upon one of our "cultured gentlemen" in England it is different, for the darkies here are going there in larger numbers than is generally supposed in the United States.

The other day I happened to stop in a hotel at Constance, just on the border line between Switzerland and Germany. Ex-Governor Leopold Morse, of Boston, drove up, and had him for a valet a negro dressed up, and in the hub. The servants eyed the valet with interest.

The servants eyed the valet with interest

## THE EL DORADO FARM

The Phenomenal Crop of Oats Grown by  
Colonel C. H. Phinizy.

## THE PROLIFIC MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

Major J. H. Alexander Tells of the Wonderful Results Achieved on El Dorado Farm, Near Augusta.

Two weeks ago THE CONSTITUTION printed an elaborate and instructive article on oats from the pen of Hon. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county. That letter has done the additional service of drawing out a valuable communication from Major J. H. Alexander, of Augusta, who tells of the remarkable crop of corn and oats raised on Colonel C. H. Phinizy's farm near Augusta. Here is his letter:

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 22.—Editor Constitution: Referring to the instructive and suggestive letter on oats, from James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, published in your issue of the 13th, it may be interesting to state the yield of oats on C. H. Phinizy's El Dorado farm, situated just outside of the city limits of Augusta. Mr. Page, the manager, told me he had 4,100 bushels of oats taken from sixty-two and a half acres, which is an average of sixty-five bushels per acre. On one plot of field of this crop the show was so fine that Mr. Phinizy sent a surveyor to measure it accurately, and had the product separately threshed and measured. The field was 14.92 acres, and the measured yield was 1,510 bushels—over one hundred bushels per acre.

The season of 1891 was not especially good for oats, and such a yield indicates that this farm is indeed an El Dorado. The crop in sight now, by conservative estimates, and which any visitor can see with his own eyes, partly in the field and partly in the barns, is as follows: First, the 4,100 bushels of oats. Second, at least 1,500 bushels of corn matured and standing on twenty-eight acres, which no one will think overestimated at sixty bushels per acre. Third, fully 300 tons of hay, nearly all of which is in the barns. Fourth, the products of the dairy, at this time 100 pounds of Jersey butter every week. A part of the hay crop, housed in the latter part of May, is seen in nearly fifteen hundred small bales about one hundred pounds each, of young oats and rye harvested and cured together about two tons per acre.

## Late Corn Crop.

On one portion of the El Dorado farm is about three-fourths of an acre of a variety of corn that is being tested for late planting, called Mexican June corn. I read in a western farm paper, mention of this corn by a Texas correspondent, who signed no name except initials to his communication. He spoke of it as Mexican origin and much used for late planting. If planted early, he said it grew to great height and made no ears, but if planted in June, it was reliable for good yield. I inquired of several friends in southwest Texas, and finally got the seed at the somewhat extravagant cost of over eight dollars per bushel.

I have planted an acre on my own high hill land farm, and give Mr. Page to plant some on the strong alluvial soil of El Dorado. The growth of this is prodigious. The whole plot at this date, September 23, is full fifteen feet high on an average, some stalks over seventeen feet. It is in full tassel, and forming two or three good ears on a stalk. On my own sandy upland, planted about the same time, July 1st, the growth is eight or nine feet. The foliage of this corn is very wide and abundant, and the color very fine. Its value for late planting, after oats, can only be fully determined by planting next year the seed that is ripened here this fall. I am satisfied the corn would have earned better if it had been planted June 15th, instead of July 1st. Such growth as it has made on both sorts of soil is wonderful, but it must be remembered that coming from lower latitudes, it is natural for it to grow to more than normal height. Any corn that is carried from south to north will do that, and vice versa. Corn brought here from the north makes less size of stalk than in its native place.

The Mexican June corn on the El Dorado land has formed the ears to fourteen feet above ground. The ears appear to be of good size, but probably would have been better if planted two weeks earlier. It would be a great corn for swamp planters, for no freshet would ever reach the ears. I will take care to have the seed of this corn tested next season to discover what value it has for planting after oats. If it proves to be what the unknown correspondent says it is, it will be an acquisition to those who have strong lands sown in oats and wish to realize a corn crop in the last half of the summer.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

## Wheat the Best Crop.

HOGANVILLE, Ga., September 21, 1891.—Editor Constitution: Your favor of the 17th ultimo, requesting me to write an article on "wheat culture" for your popular paper came duly to hand. I fear that you have made a mistake in the man. You should have asked me something about the management of a "corn farm," or my success in their capture. You can't influence farmers to cultivate any product except cotton in Georgia, but I would be glad to render you all the aid I could to bring about such useful results as to get our farmers to give first attention to raising their own supplies.

This is my thirtieth crop since my majority, and never did I fail to sow wheat, and never have I cultivated a better product. Sometimes seasons are unfavorable, but when the proper management is applied to a wheat crop in middle Georgia, it will fail no oftener than cotton or corn. My wheat is as ready money as my cotton—never having to look for a buyer—at least no further than Atlanta—and at fair prices. I have a hand press, and press over 1,000 bushels now and have ready sale for it, at from fifty to eighty or per hundred pounds. It should be pressed if used on the farm, as the pressing adds 25 per cent to its value for feeding purposes.

Now in wheat culture, as well as in any other crop, there are certain principles which must be observed and followed, and when these principles are understood and carefully complied with, culture will be less trouble and more remunerative. Thorough tillage is the first requisite in the culture of any crop, and especially of wheat, and is an art which every farmer and gardener should thoroughly understand, if he would grow good and remunerative crops. A field which has been tilled is rendered productive regardless of its soil class, provided it be not destitute of the elements of plant food. This is done by plowing—harrowing—plowing, as we term it.

Different crops require different management of the soil for best results; still all, I believe, require a well-tilered soil, so that the roots can not find their way readily, but also that the fertilizers may more perfectly disseminate the sun and air, and penetrate more perfectly and rainfall more readily answer its purpose and have room to disappear as soon as its work is done. Some crops require a finer seed bed than others, only an inch or two deep, while others, such as beans, are more easily adapted to wheat culture. If broken deep, let it settle and run together before sowing, and let the inanimate surface only be disturbed as much as though it should be properly pulverized, well and thoroughly covered, to as even a depth as practical. The surface wheat, plant food is required and soil adapted to its development to advance its formation and support it.

and unless the soil has this food element, etc., in its available food, the deficiency must be supplied by the soil and manure, and the crop will fail in proportion as these deficiencies exist. All manures must be applied at or near the surface and well pulverized, and if the farmer is so busy gathering his cotton crop that he has not the time to properly sow and manure his wheat crop, and if the manure is not well manured and in February or March apply the manures some day while the ground is frozen on the surface. If the manure be cotton seed, the purpose is answered; if other manures, such as barnyard, etc., be sure that 'tis well pulverized and distributed evenly and uniformly—not too much in one place and too little in another. Of course, for the seeds is, by my experience, maximum manuring, even on poor soils. Other varieties of manure I can't correctly estimate, but all practical farmers are judges enough to apply judiciously. One bushel of seed wheat to the acre is the proper quantity to use. The wheat plant requires moisture in the soil that it can absorb, but if the soil is too dry it is death to the crop. Therefore, natural or artificial drainage is necessary. Of equal importance is good, clean seed. Wheat in market sells like cotton, according to quality, and if coccus or other spurious seeds are mixed with the grain, however good the wheat itself may be, it must be classed as inferior. See to the quality of the best seeds used, and that it is clean. Get the best variety, and only sow that I seldom see a field of wheat but that I see several varieties all mixed up.

Wheat requires suitable soil, and usually this is best brought about by suitable rotation. Culture and fertilizing may be substituted, but I believe that the best way to produce a crop has a great deal to do with the fate of a wheat crop, and regard should be had to a coming wheat crop when planting other crops.

Here in middle Georgia the best crop to follow with wheat is cotton, which, when the crop is removed, leaves in the soil a large quantity of manure, and largely of the manure most needed by the wheat. Clean tilled croplands leave little or no stubble, which, turned under, keeps the soil open and loose, to the detriment of the development of wheat.

When the soil is properly prepared and the variety of seed procured, the manner of sowing, as above alluded to, is important. My drill when does not like to be used, but brings better results than broadcasting, considering the expense of manuring, sowing of seed, etc.

The yield, while less per acre, is much better developed.

It has been more than thirty years since we lost one, but the little garments that he wore are hidden away somewhere, and sometimes I see the mother fondling them as they lie in the old trunk—the trunk that holds her heart's best treasures.

It was Sterne who said, "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb," and so in time the young mother's grief will be sweetened.

She will be comforted, and she will rise from it with a hope and a trust that she never knew before.

A child in heaven is a bond that cannot be broken—it is not lost—it is saved. But still the pang of separation is very crushing to the parent's heart. How the world shrinks up; how mean and insignificant are all its pleasures.

I have felt that way, and been comforted with the feeling, and so I know has every parent who has lost a child.

Well, I suppose I must answer my friend, Colonel Dawson, for he is a friend and a Georgian, and was kind to me when I last visited New York, where he lives. He complains in the last number of *The Sunny South* that I have given Montgomery as the author of that beautiful hymn:

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,

Uttered or unexpressed.

And wrote two columns in proof that his mother wrote it. He says that he published this same declaration in *The Chicago Current* in 1884. I did not see that; nobody down south saw it. What is "current" in Chicago is not very current here, and so I think that is excuse enough. The hymn has been set down to Montgomery for fifty years or more without question. It is in every hymn book of every Christian denomination. It is in every edition of Montgomery's poetical works that I have ever seen. I have a copy before me, published in Edinburgh in 1899, which gives eight verses to the hymn. John Bartlett's standard work on "Familiar Quotations" is now in the sixth edition, and quotes the hymn from Montgomery. W. Davenport Adams, another standard author on English literature, gives the same authorship. So and Colonel Dawson has no good reason for requesting me "to be more careful in the future about aiding and abetting British marauders of the property of American citizens." I am sure that no American, and certainly no southerner, desires to champion the claim of Montgomery, but rather would take both pride and comfort in seeing Mrs. Dawson's authorship established. It seems that Mrs. Dawson died in 1838, in Cynthiana, Ky., and left her poetical manuscripts in possession of a friend. Among them was found this hymn of ten verses in her own handwriting. It seems further that in 1819 Montgomery published a volume of his own poems and included this one, which he marked "Anon." How it got in Mr. Montgomery's possession is not explained.

But enough of this. It is sufficient for me to know that it is a most beautiful hymn and to believe that Mrs. Dawson and Mr. Montgomery are both in heaven.

And now comes another friend and gently chides me for setting down John Wesley as a Methodist. He asserts that John and Charles Wesley maintained to the last their connection with and allegiance to the Church of England, and that they were never deposed from it. No doubt that is true—but still they were the founders of Methodism. The established church of England was closed against them. They and their followers formed a society, and it was called the Methodist society. They appointed laymen to preach and assigned them circuits. In 1770 he assumed the office of bishop, and in 1784 ordained Rev. Thomas Coke bishop of America. Coke came over immediately and established the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wesley abridged the English liturgy, prepared his own collection of hymns, and wrote his own discipline. It, with all these departures from church government and church control, Mr. Wesley chose to call himself an Episcopalian, it was his privilege to do so, but hardly anybody else would so classify him. I do not say that his treatment by the Church of England was wrong or unmerciful, considering his independence and the deposition, but nevertheless it was such that the Episcopal church cannot now claim him with propriety. He is the common property of the Christian world.

Now, let me say that these letters from friends known or unknown are always welcome. Of course, for a基督徒 and an American, I am reminded, for his own sake, to be careful in investigation. There is no comfort that costs less and is worth so much as letters from kindred and friends, and yet there is no duty so easily neglected. How longingly do the old folks look for letters from their absent—scattered children. How carefully does the poor old soul sit there, waiting for them to come. Sometimes there is a long letter, and her loving heart imagines that her boy or her girl is sick. Children, why don't you write to the old folks at home? Write often—write regular, write cheerfully, for they won't be here long, and then you leave from an old friend who is in his eightieth year, and his wife the same, and they are pale and heavy and happy, and he quotes, "John Anderson my Joe," and writes without glasses and says his love for old friends grows pure and stronger as the years roll on. He writes me periodically and always cheerfully and I have left my among the treasures. These letters for the old soul and heart are the only compensation for absence, for separation of kindred and friends. Solomon feels it when he said, "As cold water is to a thirsty soul so is good news from a far country." Then write to your parents, children—write to your brothers and sisters—write often, and let them know you are well. Don't write hurriedly and carelessly like it was sometimes done, but let it be done well, but take pains both in the manner and the matter—write a letter that is worth the postage and will do to read more than once. There is no better evidence of good conduct and good principles than the affectionate and carefully written letters that a school girl or a college girl sends home to the parents of her wedded life.

B. H. MCCORMICK.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Moyle's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyle, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Housewives, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all throat and lung diseases. Pleasant, Reliable.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyle, Atlanta, Ga.

sun—thus.

Cancer.

To B B B (Botanic Balsm Balm) has been given the credit of curing that terrible symptom of hereditary blood poison called cancer.

Allan Grant, Sparta, Ga., writes: "A painful sore came on my lip which was pronounced epithelial cancer by my physician. I had much pain and great weakness in the back. Eight bottles of B B B healed the sore, gave me strength and made me well."

F. Kellar, Wrightsville, Ga., writes: "B B B is curing an ulcer on my nose said to be a cancer."

James A. Green, Athens, Ga., writes: "For ten years I have suffered from a cancer on my nose, which is very deep, will not heal, and has become very large. This kind of skin disease is adapted to wheat culture. If broken deep, let it settle and run together before seeding, and let the inanimate surface only be disturbed as much as though it should be properly pulverized, well and thoroughly covered, to as even a depth as practical. The surface wheat, plant food is required and soil adapted to its development to advance its formation and support it."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick children and all the ills produced by disturbed liver.

## THE BABY IS DEAD.

The Young Mother Mourns Her First Born Child.

## BILL ARP TALKS OF MOTHER LOVE.

And the Memories Which the Old Think, etc., Long Laid Away, Can Now Recall.

Written for The Constitution.

"The baby is dead."

That was the sad telegram that came to us from far away where one of our boys is living.

It saddened the household, for we had never seen the child nor the mother, and they expected to come and visit us next month, and expected to be so happy. There is trouble that is trouble—grief that is grief. The first child, and old enough to have twined around the young mother's heart and absorbed her very life. The father can love, too, and care and feel a father's pride, and he can weep and feel desolate. Time will temper his grief, but a mother never ceases to lament the death of her first-born child.

It has been more than thirty years since we lost one, but the little garments that he wore are hidden away somewhere, and sometimes I see the mother fondling them as they lie in the old trunk—the trunk that holds her heart's best treasures.

It was Sterne who said, "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb," and so in time the young mother's grief will be sweetened.

I suffered for nearly three years with an eruption on my neck, and it was a terrible disease that time which did me no good. I purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the second day after using it the scale all dropped off and never scales again. I used it every day, and up to recent time of CUTICURA REMEDIES was entirely well, and has been well ever since, and all that I can say for it is that whereas I was so afflicted CUTICURA REMEDIES has now well, and all I have now is a slight rash.

N. W. SMITH, Lynchwood P. O., Kershaw City, S. C.

This is to certify that the above testimony is correct, and I purchased the CUTICURA and saw its effects while using.

W. S. SMITH, Notary Public for the State of South Carolina.

## BAD ERUPTION ON NECK.

Sorely Afflicted Nearly Three Years. Used Prescriptions from Three Doctors Without Any Benefit.

After Using CUTICURA Two Days, the Sores All Dropped Off. Cure was Quick and Complete.

I suffered for nearly three years with an eruption on my neck, and it was a terrible disease that time which did me no good. I purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the second day after using it the scale all dropped off and never scales again. I used it every day, and up to recent time of CUTICURA REMEDIES was entirely well, and has been well ever since, and all that I can say for it is that whereas I was so afflicted CUTICURA REMEDIES has now well, and all I have now is a slight rash.

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## KEELY COMPANY.

The cadence of the Autumn trade quick-step has been taken up and the present marks the swing that will move on till the Mid-Winter Holidays are over. This has been a year of great retailing with us. Reversed courses and disregarded precedents have accomplished it. Looking outward is the bright trade thought of the period. The meridian will be reached in the year's last quarter.

Have the weather caprices of the lingering Summer cajoled you into the notion that rude blustering Boreas will not claim his own? Don't be deceived. He is coming. Some fine morning you'll find the mercury fallen, and then you'll wish that you'd come sooner for the Winter dress. It is often mean to say "we told you so." We don't want to say it and won't. But don't give anybody that chance. Don't be unprepared when the cold strikes.

How such rich Stuffs can be sold so cheap is one of the mysteries—to most folks. Perhaps there's a loss somewhere? No matter.

Part-wool Serge, with cluster stripes, various colors, 38 inches wide...25c. All wool French Cashmere, thirty-six shades, 40 inches wide...30c. Rough-and-Tumble English Homespuns, 40 inches wide...48c. Fourteen distinct styles of Camel's Hair Cheviot...48c. All-wool Boucle Plaids, 38 inches wide...50c. Imported Pin Checks and Stripes, 40 inches wide...50c. Bedford Cords, 40 inches wide...59c. Elegant Chevron Mixtures...65c. Foule Serge, plain and otherwise, 40 inches wide...75c. Melange Combination Suiting, 50 inches wide...80c. Hans Rudolstadt's Knickerbocker Cloths, very wide...95c. French Diagonals...98c. Imported Bedford Cord, twenty-two tints...98c. Exquisite Broadcloths, 45 inches wide and in all the seasonable shades...98c; worth \$1.50.

Choice dyes have been studied out. Soft, low tones and aesthetic effects control in all the plain ranges. Subdivide your hue idea by keenest analysis to the most delicate fraction. The response to your thought is somewhere here.

Our Shoe business is a marvel. It was begun and continued on sound principles. They hammered us until they understood us—the old-fashioned Shoe folks, but we have won, leading in the fight, a new era was begun right here. The question: Shall Shoes be sold upon simple straightforward business principles? We said "yes." We stood valiantly for it. The public stood with us. We won. And that's why our Shoe store is universally popular.

The Keely "Leader" \$2 Shoes for Women and the Hand-welt "Wear-Well" for Men at \$3 is like giving you a dollar bill with each pair you take.

Ziegler Bros.' fine Shoes for Women, Misses and Children are here in vast variety—every sort and size, and prices invariably less than ruling market rates. Each day adds substantial charms to the Shoe stock. Wise people are finding it out more and more.

A man with a soul for the beautiful would be repaid for a pause and a look at our Laces and the like. Catch a bit of fleecy cloud, dye it with the sunset, red, yellow or pink, or tinge it with the shades of night, shape it with the breath of Summer evening's latest sigh and you have a Chiffon Jabeaux—or the thought of it. Each one like the stream of a translucent spray transformed into Neckwear for Women. Only dreams could invent these Handkerchiefs of Chiffon so sweetly embroidered; \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. Imagination must supply a description for the Chiffon Flounces in matched sets—from narrowest to widest. Feather Boas and Collars, Trimmings and Ornaments of silver, gold and jet and Ribbons of silk, satin and steel roll, wave, flow, waft in all the colors authorized by the Chambre Syndicale. The novelties all speak a common language, rhythmic, poetic; here the spirit of a daisy, there an ethereal feather, you'd think either of them might have dropped from the skies.

Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves. Heads and hands have been busy here. New goods are pushing in. We hold no old ones. By leaps and bounds, from season to season, our power in these stocks has become more commanding. Today we ask you to a new and larger success. The goods are cheerful and bright and tell their own story more aptly and clearly than any words that types can formulate.

Dr. Warner's Camel's Hair Health Underwear for Women is a striking and important feature. Sold nowhere else.

Silk Union Suits in cream, gray, white, black and the delicate colors. Wool, Merino and Cotton Underwear at money-saving prices. Crocheted Skirts, with silk borders at \$3 are creating great trade. Cheaper ones, less elaborate, at \$1.75.

Gumption and genius make these prices possible. Misses' Derby Ribbed Hose, fast black...15c. Misses' full regular, fast black ribbed Hose...15 and 19 cents. Womens' fast black Hose...10 and 19 cents. Womens full regular fast black Hose, 20, 25, 30 and 35 cents.

The Gloves in tomorrow's offering came from a bank in New York; held as security. Of course we got them for you cheap. Got lots more than we want, and they'll be ready early if you choose to see them. Come before all are sold.

If there's a point for betterment in the fit of our ready-made Shirts for Men we don't know it. All that long experience can suggest or the best skill bring about shows in every one of them. The names of these Shirts have become household words. They stand for excellence of material, thoroughness of make and exactness of fit. The Keely \$1 Shirt is perfect; others at 75c, 65c, 50c and 35c are fully up to the mark.

Men's Night Shirts. Drowsy, dreamy designs, as if direct from the Court of Sominus; 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. The new Four-in-hand, Teck and Ascot Scarfs have arrived; 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Unequalled anywhere for style and beauty.

The new shapes in Cuffs and Collars. Money made by buying here.



KEELY COMPANY.

SIMON & FROHSIN

43 WHITEHALL ST.

Special Sale

—OF—  
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S  
CLOAKS,

In Eiderdowns, Plush Embroidered Cashmeres, and fine Wool Plaids and Stripes of latest designs.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

Underwear!

Infants' Ribbed Wool Vests, at 20c; worth 35c.

Children's Merino Vests, from 10c up.

Ladies' Merino Vests, 19c; worth 35c.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, 49c; worth 75c.

Ladies' Ribbed, pure natural wool, Vests, 59c; worth 51.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, French neck, 25c; worth 40c.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 59c.

Children's Natural and Scarlet Wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, in all sizes.

Ladies' and Children's Union Suits a specialty.

It will be to your interest to visit our Underwear department before buying your winter's supply; 50 cents here will go almost as far as \$1 elsewhere.

SPECIALS IN

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' 8-button length Biarritz Gloves, at 75c; regular price \$1.

Ladies' Foster-hook Lacing Gloves, in black and all colors, fitted and warranted, at 97c; worth \$1.25.

Ladies' Foster-hook Gloves, in black and colors, \$1.10; worth \$1.50.

We are sole agents in Atlanta for P. Centimeri's celebrated Kid Gloves.

BARGAINS IN CORSETS.

French woven and fast black C. B. Corsets, regular price \$1, for this week, 75c.

C. B. Corsets, in white, drab and fast black, \$1.50 quality, at \$1.

HANDKERCHIEF

SPECIALS.

Ladies' scalloped-border Handkerchiefs at 5c.

Ladies' sheer linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, at 10c; worth 20c.

Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with fast colored borders, 7c; worth 15c.

Men's large-size hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, with embroidered initials, 49c; worth 85c.

Embroidered silk Chiffon Ruchings, in all colors, 29c yard; worth 40c.

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

Children's fast black Ribbed Hose, tomorrow, 6c.

Children's derby-ribbed, seamless, fast black Hose, worth 20c, tomorrow at 11c.

Children's XXI ribbed Hose, double knees, heels and toes, 20c; price everywhere 25c.

Ladies' fast black Hose, tomorrow at 7c.

Ladies' seamless black Hose, Hermann's dye, 12½c; worth 20c.

Ladies' fast black Hose, linen heels and toes, 25c; worth 40c.

Men's regular-made Half Hose, Hermann's fast black, 12½c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Men's Silk Scarfs, satin lined, 15c.

Men's Teck and Four-in-Hand Scarfs, at 25c; worth 35 to 50c.

Men's Outing Flannel Negligee Shirts, 22c.

Four-ply Cuffs, round or square corners, 10c.

SIMON & FROHSIN

THE FAIR

MONEY !

SAVE IT.

Be restless. Don't be content. Shop about from place to place. It's your sweet privilege. Mind, it's your duty. The Fair is your plain-figure, honest, daylight adviser of proper prices. If you fail to learn the real and correct prices of new goods, your economy is false. If you fail to price goods at The Fair, your economy is like the child's building blocks—no sooner erected than leveled.

The Fair is three (3) plain, broad, good, old-fashioned stories of honest brick and mortar, 75 feet wide by 125 feet deep, of the most select goods that brains and money can gather. **WHAT ELSE?** The Fair's prices on choice goods are lower by just one-fourth (every time you spend \$1 you save 25c) than either up or down the street. We are without the dazzle and glittering splendor of modern architecture. **BUT** (a very big but) if we haven't the expensive glitter, we have the goods and the low price's most immoderately.

Now, dear Mr. Printer, please tell the good people of some bargains. Is it money for you to pay The Fair \$1.44 for French Broadcloth rather than \$2.26 to another?

Cuticura Soap, 10c. Pearline, 4c. Is it money for you to pay The Fair 92c for 30-inch black India Silk rather than \$1.25 to another?

Shapely Cups and Saucer, 5c per Cup and Saucer. French Novelty Suits, in rugged effects, at \$3.36 per suit, upward, 10,000 yards of 42-inch Flannel, excellent for dresses and blazers, at 50c yard.

New: In fine Black Goods. Jacquard Chevron, the latest frolic of the French looms, at \$1.24 per yard.

New: In Corded Camel's Hair Cloths, 40 inches, wood brown and all new shades, at 98c yard, worth \$1.35.

Turkey red Table Damask, 25c. Cream white Linen Table Damask, 25c. Bookfold Napkins, linen, at 50c dozen at The Fair. Also fine Hemstitched Linens.

A huge pile of Bargain Dress Goods Remnants, first counter on the left.

Bixby's Shoe Dressing, 5c; 471x Soap, 15c.

New: Jersey Jackets for housewear, 63c.

We have reduced the Elberon Velveteen from 85c to 60c yard, all shades.

Excellent red Flannel, 15c yard; Cotton Flannel, 5c yard, The Fair.

Special in Ladies Vests.  
A Jersey Ribbed Vest, 25c, fall weight.

Full weight Zephyr, worth 8c ounce, at 50 ounce.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 10c yard at The Fair.

Gentlemen's 4-ply Linen Collars, 8c each.

Nailhead Jet Trimming, 12½c upward.

Tefousse Kid Gloves, light shades and dark stitching, \$2.48.

Foster patent hook Kid Gloves at 98c at The Fair.

Shopping Kid Gloves, oiled, 98c.

Special in fine Cutlery.  
Roger's silver-plated ware, Tea Spoons, etc., \$3.24 dozen upward.

Scissors at 10c each. A very seasonable Wrap, choice 53 each. Our regular Monday SILK Umbrella, 98c.

EVENING SHADES.  
Satin-striped Crepon at \$1.24, worth \$2.

Satin Stripe Parisian Net for evening wear, at 87c yard. Whalebone 9c. Shirt Braids, 4c. Brushes of all kinds, 4c upward. New Writing Paper, 7c box upward at The Fair. Finely Decorated Tin Water Sets at \$1.48.

Special sale of Lamps. Nellie Bly at 25c. Porcelain and Brass Lamps, large and elegant, \$2.24.

Oak Lap Boards at 74c at The Fair. New China Decorated Cupboards at 48c. Bamboo Easels at 98c each.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.  
(A fine room upstairs.)  
We ask you see our English Coats.

Tricycles at \$5.48, worth \$8, at The Fair. We wholesale Toys throughout the south, and therefore retail Toys, Dolls, Tricycles, Wagons, Blocks, Books, etc., less than regular retailers. Country merchants are advised to place their orders early.

All Hats trimmed free at The Fair. Our Parisian Pattern Hats are now open for your view.

Baskets of all sorts upstairs. Baby Cloaks, white and colored Cashmere at \$1.48. Black and colored Cashmere Shawls at \$1.24. Ladies' Skirts 50c, 74c, 98c, at The Fair.

SPECIALS IN CHINAWARE.  
Egg shell China Cups and Saucers, \$2 doz. Decorated Cups and Saucers, \$2 doz.

Our \$1.48 Lace Curtains are 3½ yards long, tape edge, and are the regular \$2.25 Curtain.

Rugs special at the Fair: Fine Smyrna Rugs, 60c upward. The Fair is the most complete department house in the south. Not as showy as some, but every department is bristling in completeness of bargains.

We can afford to sell cheaper. Our basements are now organized for wholesale.

THE FAIR,  
The Originals of The One-Price and Plain-Figure System in Atlanta.

## INGLESIDE.

Another Charming Suburb for Atlanta,

## WHICH IS COMING TO THE FRONT.

Three Hundred Lots now on the Market at Twenty-Five Dollars Per Lot. A Growing Place.

The Interstate Investment and Development Company of this city purchased a few months ago several hundred acres of land on the Georgia railroad just a mile beyond Decatur, and have begun active preparations for developing and placing the property on the market.

There is perhaps no more beautiful place in Georgia than Ingleside. It is a tract of land moderately undulating, with beautiful shade trees, gurgling springs, and surrounded by one of the best countries in the world.

A part of the land has already been platted, and in order to draw special attention to it at once and advertise it, the company has decided to sell 300 lots immediately, at the small price of \$25 per lot. These lots are worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per lot, and will bring that in a short time.

Atlanta is rapidly becoming surrounded by beautiful suburban towns. From present indications Ingleside is in location, in convenience to the city and in advantages of the surrounding country, pronounced one of the best. Just near enough to Decatur to be friendly, and far enough away from Atlanta to avoid the bustle, noise, dust and inconvenience of a great city, Ingleside must eventually grow into an ideal residence spot. The territory between Atlanta and Decatur is rapidly being built up, and it is only a question of a short time before it will be one continuous town from the city to Decatur. The fact that Ingleside is just a mile beyond Decatur, free from heavy taxation, with an abundance of spring water and many other advantages, places it at once high in the estimation of home seekers, and those who are seeking investments. Land anywhere within a radius of ten miles of Atlanta, in five years from now will be worth \$1,500 an acre. The city is growing so rapidly on every side, and especially on the Georgia railroad, that it is hard to tell where the limit will stop.

Ingleside is perhaps as near Atlanta as is practical for the purpose of making it the town desired. While Atlanta, as has already been intimated, is spreading out in every direction, it has a very strong tendency to grow in the direction of Ingleside. While it is immediately on the Georgia railroad, it is not very far from the Georgia and North Carolina, the new road coming to Atlanta by the way of Athens. All the intervening country between Atlanta and Ingleside, and between Ingleside and Peachtree park will perhaps in a few years become an ideal residence place.

Princely homes will be erected there and the best class of people will live in them.

The manner in which the Interstate Investment and Development Company has decided to advertise their place is a novel one, and will attract attention from the start. The idea of a beautiful lot within five miles of Atlanta on a railroad selling for \$25. It is really less than the land costs, yet some expense must be had in order to draw the attention of the people to the place, and they have adopted this one.

If you desire to know more of this place, more of its future and what it is ultimately designed to become, call at the rooms of the Interstate Investment and Development Company, 169 Whitehall street.

## ORDER PARTS

From the Leading Clothing Manufacturers of the South.

Brown Bros. & Co., at 31 South Pryor street, city, the leading line of original fashions for men in the city. The garments are excellent, make and finish a good fit. A large assortment of patterns can be seen at their place. Send 4 cents for samples of goods. It is your interest to call and see them.

## All the Money You Want.

Who all want to borrow money on jewelry can borrow it at 5% interest. By C. Carleton, the jeweler, 161 Whitehall street. His restaurant is the pride of Atlanta, and for cleanliness, good service and fine food this restaurant cannot be surpassed and its reputation is second to none in the city. The oysters, fish and game of all varieties are now being served in every style. Drop in at Vignau's and get a first-class meal.

## Reliable Restaurant.

There is no more reliable restaurant in Atlanta, or the South for that matter, than Vignau's, No. 161 Whitehall street. His restaurant is the pride of Atlanta, and for cleanliness, good service and fine food this restaurant cannot be surpassed and its reputation is second to none in the city. Something entirely new and different is the specialty of the house. You will find it and you will be satisfied, no doubt, with it.

**SHOW CASES** for sale cheap; also shelving, paper shelving, etc. 36 Peachtree street. Sep 23-24.

**FOR SALE**—40 cords oak and pine wood; will sell for \$100 per cord, or \$400, delivered on Georgia railroad right of way. Address J. F. Laird, Lock Box 1, Decatur, Ga.

**PARTIES** wishing to buy oak or pine wood address J. F. Laird, Lock Box 7, Decatur, Ga., or telephone 169 Whitehall street.

**FOR SALE**—showcases, scales, coffee mill and small lot of groceries, for sale cheap; a bargain can be had in any of these goods if taken at once. "Cash" in care Constitution.

**SEEDS**—Yield, GATES, wheat and clover, 100 lbs. each; 100 lbs. rye, 100 lbs. winter-grain; oats, seed rye and wheat. T. H. Williams, 54 South Broad street.

**IT'S FUNNY**—I lead, others follow with the \$1 suit. So come to headquarters. Oates, 63 and South Broad street.

**BEFORE YOU** buy your building material, get prices from the Dobbs Lumber Company, manufacturers of saws, doors, blinds, mantles, flooring, ceiling, siding, etc., corner. Mitchell and Son, 169 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Sun, wed.

**FOR SALE**—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

**A FINE SADDLE HORSE** for sale. Apply to H. A. Main, 52 Whitehall street.

**CARRIAGES**—Two good second-hand landaus, one top, one top and four-wheeler, job for sale.

**FOR SALE**—Good horse, phaeton, harness or buggy, all for \$100, or will sell separately. Old No. 19 South Broad street.

**MOTOR**—A large, young and well-broke motor in fine condition and guaranteed at right. L. Wright & Co., near Decatur, Ga. sep 24 thru fri

## AUCTION SALES.

**AUCTION**—We will sell to the highest bidder on Monday, September 28th, at 10 o'clock, at the Elkhorn, 169 Whitehall street, Loyal, 169 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., all furniture, harness, traps, etc., and all other property owned by Witzman & Co., Memphis, nearly three years with Hollensberg, of Memphis. Endorsed by William H. Hollensberg, the well-known attorney, and by prominent attorneys throughout the state. Refers to Messrs. Phillips & Crew, with whom order may be left.

## LOST.

**LOST**—FOR THESE LADIES: Be sure to see our show window tomorrow. Julius H. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 52 Whitehall street.

**LOST**—The frame of a photograph camera, on the street or Western and Atlantic railroad, between the cotton mill and our gallery. Had a board on it which read "W. H. W. Phillips & Co." Will have at our photograph gallery, 52 Whitehall street, and receive liberal reward. Edwards & Son. sep 24-25

## FOR SALE—Machinery.

**FOR SALE**—Eighty horse-power boiler very cheap. For further information call on H. W. Willingham, 52 Whitehall street.

**ONE CYL. GAS ENGINE**, 10 horse-power, new, for sale for \$100. Address W. L. Henry, 52 Whitehall street.

**FOR SALE**—A small motor, 10 horse-power, new, for sale for \$100. Address W. L. Henry, 52 Whitehall street.

## FOR SALE.

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## NOTES, WANTED—Male.

**GENERAL STORE**—Sellerman and bookseller, aged 21, wants a position; good references. Irving McElroy, Hot Springs, Ark. sep 24-25

**WANTED**—A position as bookkeeper by a first-class man, well-known in Atlanta. Present contract will soon be out. Will expect a fair salary. Address C. F. H., Box 194.

**WANTED**—Position in dry goods or grocery store, experience in both; best of references. Address William King, 52 Whitehill street, Atlanta.

**A POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK** in hotel or restaurant by colored man. Address Cook, Hazelton, 52 Whitehill street.

**WANTED**—All kinds of copying and stenographic work. W. M. J. Walker, 49 Whitehill street; phone 25-26.

**WANTED**—A position as salesman on the road or in retail house; prefer road; five years' experience general merchandising; am twenty-one years old; good references. Address F. E. in care J. C. McConnell & Son, Booksellers, 52 Whitehill street.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a man who fully understands, running and keeping in repair traveling machinery; is also a first-class benchman. Address W. E. LaGrange, Ga.

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**WANTED**—A situation by graduate from Moore's Business College as bookkeeper, assistant or manager, can give references. Wages no object. I mean business. Address C. C. Morrison, 52 Whitehill street.

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**WANTED**—A position as salesman



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12 CENTS PER WEEK  
For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 20 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., September 27, 1891.

## The Great Exposition.

Atlanta and the south are still reaping the benefits of the great Cotton Exposition held in this city in 1881. That exposition may justly be regarded as an event which marked the opening of the doors of the industrial south, and the opening of the eyes of those who knew only the political history of this section. Incompletely as the south was represented at that exposition, enough was shown to astonish those who came here from the north and from Europe. The object lessons which were then displayed, inadequate and incomplete as they were, were sufficient to revolutionize the opinions of business men and capitalists. They needed nothing else to convince them of the advantages to be found in this new field of investment, and they straightway began to occupy it. Nothing is more certain than that the industrial development of the south practically dates from the Atlanta Cotton Exposition of 1881.

The Piedmont Exposition, which will open its gates on the 10th of October, will mark the growth and development that have taken place during the decade that has intervened since the Cotton Exposition, and, to that extent, will be almost as important as the parent exposition. The decade has been the most important, industrially, in the history of the south; the most important commercially, and the most important agriculturally. Other sections have felt the hands of improvement and progress, but none to the same wonderful extent as the south. It is the purpose of the Piedmont Exposition to mark the results that have been attained, and to show, in some degree, the nature and extent of the improvements that have been made. In this direction, its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. It is true the exhibits do not cover, and are not intended to cover, the whole south, but they do cover the Piedmont section, which represents the region that lies directly in the path of progress and development, and they will present a typical and, therefore, an interesting and instructive display.

In reading about the attractions that amuse, the public should not forget that the exposition of 1891 will be rich in attractions that appeal to the practical and the sober-minded. The agricultural display will be the largest and most complete that has been seen in the south. Fifteen counties lying in and about the great Piedmont region will group the products of their soil, and thus show the nature and extent of their agricultural resources. The result will be something more than ordinarily interesting. In the machinery department there will also be a wonderful display, so that the purely practical side of the exposition is unusually well provided for. In fact, the provisions for all departments have been on the most liberal scale, and the result will be an exposition which Atlanta and the whole south will be proud of.

The ordinary fair has long since ceased to be attractive to the general public, hence it has been found necessary to vary the features, extend the premium list, and give a wider variety to the exhibits. It has been found necessary to add to the ordinary attractions such healthful and wholesome amusements as may please those who go to the exposition for a holiday. These have been provided in the most lavish manner, and the result in all departments will be found to more than meet the expectations of the public.

## Wheat Growing in Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION prints today two timely letters on wheat growing. They show how this grain may be made a sure crop in Georgia.

There was a time when wheat was as staple a crop in this state as cotton. There are now standing in north Georgia the walls of a great flouring mill which was supplied exclusively with grain from the fields of this state and Tennessee. The flour which that establishment made of Georgia's wheat was shipped across the Atlantic and sold in competition with the best flour from the mills of England and France. There is no reason why this could not be done now.

The neighboring state of Tennessee produces enormous wheat crops. That for middle Tennessee alone was estimated at 3,000,000 bushels last year. In East Tennessee the crop is not less staple and successful. It is a poor farmer there who cannot make twenty bushels an acre. East Tennessee is almost the same in soil and climate as northwest Georgia. The valleys run from one state into the other, the trend of the weather is that way, and the difference between Vaun's valley and Sweetwater valley is very slight, so far as soil and climate go.

But the farmers of Georgia, after a succession of poor crops, have come to the conclusion that they cannot grow wheat. They think the soil, or the climate has changed. If the soil has changed it may be restored; and, so far as the climate is concerned, the most careful observations of the government for nearly twenty years have failed to reveal any change. There are men in north and middle Georgia who have never quit planting wheat, and have hardly ever failed to make a good crop. They say there is no mystery about their success; and any farmer who will prepare the ground right, sow at the right time the right kind of seed, look well to drainage, rolling, etc., will make a good wheat crop as often as he makes a good cotton crop, and often as the grain will pay him better.

We print letters from two such farmers today—Major J. F. Jones, of Hogansville, and Captain H. J. McCormick, of Silsby, Georgia. They have succeeded in different

parts of the state, and we could print letters of scores in middle and north Georgia who make wheat a paying crop. The time to begin plowing for wheat is near at hand, and these letters appear when they will do the most good.

If we can restore to Georgia this great staple, the agriculture of the state will be strengthened beyond computation. Wheat is a cash crop, as saleable as cotton, and, if we make it pay as well, we bring a flood of money into the state at the time of year when it is most needed.

## Good Times Coming.

It is pleasant, at this time, to scan the bright and cheerful columns of our state exchanges. One can feel the pulse of business thrrob as he reads, and hear the merry jingle of the dollar in each brilliant period.

The brightening business of the cities is the surest sign that the towns and villages are prospering. There is a natural dependence between all of them, and the prosperity of one section confers benefits upon another. The village is tributary to the city, and in like manner the city exercises a healthful or disastrous influence upon the village.

There are present evidences of a great revival of business in the state. The annual review of our daily exchanges in neighboring cities indicate this, while the rural editor, with his unfailing "trade edition," assures us that the less pretentious towns and villages are reaping golden harvests.

In many respects the outlook is most hopeful and encouraging. The wheels of industry may be clogged here and there, but as a general thing they are gliding smoothly over the firm tracks of progress, and the people have cause for congratulation and rejoicing.

They seem to appreciate this to the fullest extent. There is, indeed, but little to complain of. Where one enterprise has failed, another has flourished, and the people have gone on "from strength to strength." They are building new towns, new railroads, establishing new enterprises of all kinds, and, as a rule, working hand in hand for the common good.

This is the work that will tell in the future—the work whose splendid influence is building up the state and country. Prosperity follows all united action for the general welfare, and this is the prosperity which Georgia has enjoyed and will enjoy in the bright, prolific future.

The year which is now in its autumn will leave a brilliant memory, and the coming year will witness even greater achievements than the past can boast.

In the union of the people is the strength that conquers.

## Cotton Goods in South America.

A great deal has been said about the consumption of cotton, but in the estimates of the probable increase in coming years, little has been said of what is likely to be required in the countries to the south of us. There are reasons why this is a great oversight, and all calculations which do not make a large allowance for the trade of Spanish America are likely to be far from correct.

As it is now, the trade in cotton goods is seventy-four millions in the West Indies, Mexico and South and Central America. This trade is possible, when the cotton must go to England to be spun and woven, and freighted back across the Atlantic. It may be imagined that the consumption will be when all this cotton is spun and woven in the fields, and, instead of crossing the Atlantic twice, comes directly from the south Atlantic and gulf ports by the shortest route.

It is a curious fact that North America is ahead in the trade with Europe and behind in the trade with South America. Why this should be is hard to see, unless it is because the decadence of shipping under the war tariff has removed our flag from the merchandise of the world. It is a recent dictum of the republican state department that "trade follows the flag." This sounds like bitter irony for the party whose insane policy drives our flag from the sea.

This will not always be so. As President Harrison has happily said, "this flag shall float on unfamiliar seas," but only by the relaxation of the hide-bound policy of his party. When the flag does float wherever England's is to be seen, our trade will grow as far and as fast as England's. It is inevitable that our cotton mills will supplant those of Great Britain in South America.

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Behold! it is the signal. The lease of the summer is up, and her fields are to be occupied by a newcomer who is to prepare a place for winter. Let us enjoy the passing show as best we may. After awhile the heat will be tempered. The dust will subside, and on the far hills the blue smoke will settle down, giving new significance and charm to the landscape perspective. And then Stanton or Dumas, or some of the rest of the boys, will come along, and beholding the beauty of it all, will set their harps to twanging and sing you heart-breaking songs about the melancholy beauty of autumn.

GOVERNOR HILL has jumped right into the thick of the fight in his own state, and proposes to show the republicans what a "peanut" statesman can do. Mr. Cleveland will probably enter the canvass later on when the weather gets cooler; or he may be induced to write a letter.

THE OHIO "IN" this Mr. McKinley "dipped" the other day was lead plate. Like the republican party, it was a fraud.

A TOUCH of summer doesn't give autumn a relish.

THE WELSH tin badges have about disgusted the people of Ohio.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT says the republicans will carry New York state this fall. This prophet seems to have flared ears and a fountain pen.

WEST END has developed a new mosquito. It speaks out like a hand organ and does its work by the light of an evening lamp.

A WATER SPRINKLER would cause a great sensation on Whitelock street.

AN OHIO republican organ says that "Providence has given the people good crops." This is quite an admission. Or perhaps the organ thinks that Providence is the name of a republican orator.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Quinta ramos happen in Kentucky. In the language of Editor Weitzenhofer, "while other men are changing, the Kentucky law changes not." Here is a proof of this assertion from the Franklin, Ky., Favorite:

"The statement is made that there is a little boy in Simpson county who is surely turning white. His name is Paul Albert Williams, and he resides near Gold City.

"Last Saturday a colored man called at this residence to request Paul Williams who was to be nine years of age. Both of the parents of this miraculous lad are black as the head of a harp of tar. He was said to be quite black himself until a few weeks ago. The spots are white on his back and breast and nearly as large as a quince-pear dinner plate. These on his arms and legs are small, but fully as well defined.

"Instead of warning with her neighbors, Russia would be wise to check the fires that are burning at home; but the government is only fanning them into a conflagration which threatens the whole empire.

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parts of the state, and we could print letters of scores in middle and north Georgia who make wheat a paying crop. The time to begin plowing for wheat is near at hand, and these letters appear when they will do the most good.

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The members of the staff were at first inclined to scoff at the entire business. Paul Albert shed his shirt, and on his back, breast and arms were the indispensible white spots which attested the truth of the statements of the boy and his friends concerning the queer capers nature played on him.

McKinley is "sure to be elected president." Of a tinware manufacturing company, we presume?

HENRY LABOUCHER, of The London Truth

is one in one of his wise editorials:

"The stronger and more powerful Canada becomes, the more American it will become. Whether it will be an independent republic or whether it will be a part of the United States will depend very much upon the course of popular opinion a few years hence."

In this connection, the action of the authorities at Guyton, in this state, as set forth in a dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, is worthy of commendation, and will have a wholesome effect upon other localities where the ready Winchester does bloody work.

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## THE MOST NOTABLE GATHERING EVER HELD.

Every Branch of Methodism in the Land Will Be Represented by Brilliant Pulpit Lights and Laymen.

The Ecumenical Methodist conference which is in Washington, D. C., October 7-21, will be in some respects the most notable gathering ever held on the American continent. The delegates will number 500, and of these, 200 will come from abroad, mostly of course, from Great Britain, where Methodism was born. These delegates will be the picked men of the Methodist forces from two hemispheres. Among the clerical representatives will be great church editors, skilled exegesis, students of college and universities, any number of brilliant pulpit lights, and literary, bishops and other ecclesiastical notabilities by the score. And equally distinguished, if not more so, will be the personnel of the lay contingent. Great Britain will send not a few members of parliament, and some even, like H. H. Fowler, who are among the ablest laymen in the great Gladstone. She has also delegated to this assembly some of her brightest and scientific magnates, with some names whose names have become household words in England from their prominent connection with great social and philanthropic movements. This is the sort of men Great Britain is sending, and that these will be matched, and even eclipsed, by those representing the various branches of American Methodism, is, of course, a foregone certainty.

The American delegates will represent not every branch of Methodism in our land, but every section of the American republic. The south will be there in equal ratio with the north, and the two sections may be expected to meet each other, as they did at the first ecumenical held in London ten years ago, not in sending their most distinguished men, but in a friendly competition for oratorical honor, as well as in the more holy contests for place in the great modern march of humanity. The Methodism of the United States is peculiarly favored in the large number of it can muster who are prominent in political life. Hence, it contributes to this gathering only judges and governors, but those who have won fame in the house of representatives at Washington, and some even who appear before their brother delegates in senatorial dignities.

THE IMMENSE CONSTITUENCY THEY REPRESENT.

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## IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

Gossip of the Week in Atlanta and Georgia.

## SOME PEOPLE WHOM WE KNOW.

Athlans at Home and Abroad—People Who Are Visiting Here—Entertainments That Are to Come.

The week has passed quietly. The going away of the feminine portion of that set which has made so much noise in the last few weeks has not been a loss among the boys they left behind them.

A concourse of young people were at the station Thursday evening to bid adieu to the English party, and now there are few of that set of pretty young girls left. I believe Miss Wilkins and Miss Bigby will take themselves to New York this week. Miss Bigby will return in mid-winter, when Judge and Mrs. Bigby will have come to the city. She is a girl of great elegance. Miss Bigby is already a belle by the right of beauty of person and brilliancy of mind.

Miss Wilkins will make her formal entrance into social life at the home of her cousin, Mrs. William Dickson, some time during the season.

She is a strikingly handsome young girl, with the dignity and grace of manner inherited from a very lovely mother.

The following are new general club, which, I believe, will conciliate many of the clubs already formed. The first will be given in November, and the Nine O'Clock and Dixie Clubs give their gurus some time next month.

Miss Julia Noll, of Alabama, is the guest of Miss Jim Wiles. Miss Noll is a very beautiful girl and a great favorite here.

Miss Berta Welford is now visiting in Louisville where many attractions are winning for her a great deal of attention.

The following concerning this lovely Atlanta comes from The Courier Journal.

"A wedding party was given at Tuesday evening at home of Mr. and Mrs. Welford of Atlanta. The party left at 8:30 and drove to Iroquois hotel, then returned exactly at midnight and enjoyed a supper at Mr. E. H. D. D. D.'s residence. The High Society in the party were Mrs. T. C. Cummins, the Misses McDonald, Miss Berta Welford, of Atlanta; Misses Mattie Nones, Mrs. Fleming, Addie Cummins, Misses Pickett, Cartmel, and others.

"On Wednesday evening an elegant tea was given in honor of Miss Welford, by Miss Mattie Nones."

Miss Lillian Lorraine is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Hurn in Gordon county.

The entertainment given by Miss Fanny Abbott Friday evening in honor of her guests, Miss Frischard, of Savannah, and Miss Sage, of Toledo, was in every way a charming one. The guests gathered themselves into an observation party during the evening, and for this amusement there were some pretty prizes.

The first gentleman's prize, a handsome Tennyson, was won by Mr. Ed Chamberlin, gentleman's booby, a Chinese mandarin, won by Mr. Eugene Barry. First lady's prize, a lovely work-basket, won by Miss Kate Harris; booby, a bottle of catchup, won by Miss Ray.

Mrs. and Miss Hanbury, of Chicago, who have been the guests of Mrs. Robson and Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Dunwoody at Kirkwood, have returned to their home. While here they received many charming courtesies.

The wedding of Mr. Thomas Cobb Jackson and Miss Sarah Frances Grant is announced for the 18th of November.

Miss May Hull is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Hoke Smith on Peachtree.

Miss Della Lovecraft, who is visiting friends in Ohio, has received many lovely attentions, among them a luncheon in her honor, given by Miss Mary A. Sprague, author of "An Earnest Trifle," one of the whitest, most original little novels ever written.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Motes have returned from St. Louis.

Mr. E. E. Lumpkin, of Selma, Ala., is visiting her relatives, Mrs. Judge Lumpkin and Mrs. Porter King.

Miss Nelson, who has been the guest of Miss McCarthy, has returned to her home in Mississippi.

Captain and Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant left yesterday for New York.

Tuesday evening the beautiful home of Dr. Ben Hillier, of Rome, was the scene of a brilliant gathering, the occasion being a musical given in honor of Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie. Mrs. Wylie was the recipient of many delightful social attentions while at Rome, and her "Impressions of Constantinople" has been generously praised. At the reception Mrs. Wylie wore a delicate blue silk gown that bore her fair type. Among the guests who participated in the musical programme was Miss Alice Printup, Miss Elsie and others. Miss Gussie Wylie in a white butterfly gown was exceedingly beautiful and has made a most favorable impression on the Romans.

Hon. T. M. Norwood will reach the city today, and will be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Echols, at Baltimore place.

Mrs. Grady and Miss Gussie Grady will leave on Monday for New York. Miss Isa Glenn and Miss Isabel Castlemen, who like Mrs. Grady, return to school, will accompany them.

Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie has returned to the city from a visit to Rome.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Spence to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Nellie Spence, to Mr. John Louis Boardman, of Macon. The wedding will occur on Tuesday afternoon, October 8th, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Spence on the Broadwater. Miss Spence is a charming young lady who has many friends and admirers here in Atlanta to congratulate her, and to her who has won her, regretting, however, that their marriage will take her to another city. Mr. Boardman is a prominent business man of Macon.

Mrs. Major Tom Williams has returned from Covington, where she attended the marriage of her niece, Miss Mary Hardie Hargrove, to Mr. Richard L. Davis, of Marietta.

Miss Florence Hill, of Rome, Ga., spent Friday in the city with her friend, Mrs. C. C. Cary, at 239 Crumley street. Miss Hill was on her way to McTyre, Ga., where she is the accomplished teacher in Young Harris college.

Mr. and Mrs. Congdon, of 50 Capitol square, will leave on Monday for a two weeks' visit to Murphy, N. C.

Mrs. Robert Dowdell has returned from quite an extended visit to her old home at Rome, Ga.

Miss Pearl Banks, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting Miss Wright, at Edgewood.

The most popular as well as the most beautiful young lady in the state, is little Miss Silvey Adeline Speer, the charming little baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Speer. She has great soulful blue eyes and is sure to win legions of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harding and their little daughter, Angie, have returned from an extended trip in the north.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forrester have returned from New York and Washington, and are at home Wednesdays to their friends at 177 Ivy street.

Mrs. F. A. Quillian, after spending a month with relatives and friends at Harmony Grove and Athens, has returned to her home at 88 Luckie street.

Mrs. Ellen O'Connor has returned home after a visit of about three months in the mountains of north Georgia.

Miss Callie E. Quillian, of this city, and Miss Eddie Quillian of Abowth, Ga., left Tuesday for Wilkesboro, N.C., where Miss Eddie will make her home with her brothers, Robert A. and Will.

iam Quillian. She has been a resident of the city for over twenty years, and has many friends and acquaintances who will greatly miss her.

One of Atlanta's favorite organizations, the G. R. P. Club, has recently decided to make quite a change in its manner of giving dances the coming season. The G. R. P. Club has for the past four years always entertained its friends at private houses, and these occasions have been noted for the taste and elegance with which they were conducted. The members decided, however, to change to a german club, and at a recent meeting the members voted to change to the G. R. P. Club, and will give its opening gathering at the Kimball early in October. In accordance with the new regime the limit of membership was raised, and several new members elected.

Former entertainments of the G. R. P. Club for the last two years have been given by them this winter will be elegant affairs, and the friends of the club are looking forward to their first german with much pleasant anticipation. The new club will be located in the same building as the Kimball early in October. In accordance with the new regime the limit of membership was raised, and it is said that they will be very artistic and beautiful.

Last Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at 21 Baker street, Mr. A. B. Walker and Mrs. Willis Parker were united in marriage by the Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor of Trinity church. Mr. Walker is the genial manager of the Grant house, and his bride is a well-established and popular Atlanta dame. The friends of the couple and parties wish them a long life of unmixed bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are visiting friend in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sciple, with their children, will leave Wednesday the vestibuled train for an extended pleasure trip north. They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other points of interest.

There will be a called meeting of all ladies interested in the Homes for the Friendless, on Monday afternoon, September 29th, at 3 o'clock, in the parlor of the Young Men's Library. Business of great importance, so all are urged to be present.

Mr. Julian M. Solomon and family are in the city. Mr. Solomon is a member of the firm of Henry Solomon & Son, Savannah, Ga., and is the son-in-law of Senator Lovenstein, of Richmond, Va. As Mr. Solomon alighted from the Richmond train yesterday, he was handed a telegram stating that his place of business had been consumed by fire, an account of which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

Miss Adele C. Simms of Boston, Ga., is spending some time in the city with relatives.

Dr. Sterling has been quite sick for the past few days. His many friends will be glad to know he is improving, and his physicians consider him out of danger.

Miss Clemmie Merritt is visiting her uncle, Major D. F. Constantine, of Anniston, Ala.

Mrs. J. M. Killian and her son, Master Wallace, who have been visiting relatives in the north and west for the past four months, returned home yesterday morning. Mrs. Killian's many friends will be glad to hear of their return. Miss Nobe Killian, of Chicago, accompanied them home, and will spend a few months in Atlanta.

Mr. Frederick F. Lynch has returned to her delightful home in Baltimore after spending several weeks with Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Wilson on Peachtree street.

On Thursday evening a delightful surprise party was tendered to Miss Flora Phillips at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Phillips. The party was given in honor of Miss Phillips' return from Europe. The entire party were white. Miss Phillips was attired in a beautiful gown of pale blue silk.

Those present were Misses Florie Phillips, Fay Straus, Cora Selig, Deona Straus, Sophie and Genie Spitz, Freddie Franklin, Pearl Franklin, Maude Menko, Florence Fuld, Lang, Lillie Fischer and Carrie Schmitz.

Miss Katherine Bruny, a highly accomplished young lady of Mobile, Ala., is visiting Miss Marie Cooke, of No. 22 Church street at the Kimball.

Miss Mary and Lena Haynes, of Americus, are at the Kimball.

Mrs. Isaac Phillips and daughter Florence have returned from abroad. They had a very delightful trip.

Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb, the brilliant young Atlanta orator, and Mr. E. J. Wade, are in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Clay Holt is still quite sick, but was reported much better yesterday.

Misses Orrie and Maggie Tuggee, two charming young ladies of LaGrange, leave for their home today, after a visit of some weeks to Mrs. Albert Cox.

WASHINGTON'S MRS. MALAPROP.

A Society Woman at the Capital Who Is Credited with Some Unique Sayings.

Washington Letter to The Boston Herald.

Washington society, like every other society, has its peculiarities. One of these is that it has several good things of an inappropriate kind, and gets the credit at the clubs and dinner parties of having said ten times as many. The Mrs. Malaprop of Washington is one of the new rich who have revolutionized the architecture and the society of Washington.

The "smart" society people go to their beautiful house, eat their delicious terpenin, drink their perfect champagne and get off witty remarks about them—if possible, quoting them, or pretending to, so as to make them ridiculous—all of which, I need not say, is considered good etiquette, even if it is not.

Well, Mrs. Malaprop has climbed up to her husband's bank account through the usual ways into "society," and while she gets along very well, occasionally lapses a little in conversation, the lapses being carefully recorded by her new friends.

To the daughters of one of our most distinguished citizens, it is reported she has said:

"Again, I am so glad to meet you. I have been hearing you spoken of so much as the pretty Miss Legion, the clever Miss Legation. Do tell me which of you is the pretty one and which the clever one."

Again, to a famous army officer and his wife, who were telling her how much they had enjoyed her dinner party, she cheerfully said: "I thought you would like to meet some nice people."

Being presented to a plainly-dressed woman, whose name she did not catch, she said, in the course of conversation, that "Washington society is a great place for nice pretty little houses such as you, madam, might find suitable," she said; addressing, unwittingly, one of the richest of the old residents, whose fine house on Lafayette square is almost heretic, and who had the tact and kindness to let her know it.

Again, to a famous army officer and his wife, who were telling her how much they had enjoyed her dinner party, she cheerfully said: "I thought you would like to meet some nice people."

From The Canning, Ga., Clarion.

Stylishly dressed, of beautiful face and figure, like a queen, she is the belle of the social circles to which she belongs. Such was the reception given by The Clarion man on Whitehall street Saturday afternoon. The full red lips parted, displayed two rows of perfect teeth, and the soft, sweet voice intonated, she said to her companion: "I'm so doggone tired I can hardly wriggle."

Girly, for gracious sake let up on slang!

Between Two Fires.

From The Washington Star.

"His friends all advised him to go on the stage," said the unsuccessful tragedian's father.

"Yes, I see now it was his friend begged him on and the audience begged him off."

Easy Travelling.

From Post.

"He travels on his shape."

"Does he, indeed? Well he's so fat, one revolution will take him quite a good ways."

A Household Treasure.

From Post.

"What an odd paper weight you have!"

"Yes, it's my wife's fine blouse."

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## METHODIST.

Trinity M. E. church, south corner Trinity and Whitlock streets—Rev. W. L. Walker, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Second Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Third Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fourth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Eighth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Ninth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Tenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Eleventh Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Twelfth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Thirteenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fourteenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifteenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixteenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Seventeenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Eighteenth Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D.

## THINGS THEATRICAL.

Cossip About Current Attractions and People in Them.

PARIS MAD OVER A WOMAN, But That Is Nothing Unusual for Paris or Any Other City.

TALKS ABOUT SOME STAGE PEOPLE Who Have Been Here in the Past, or Who Are Coming in the Near Future.

RHEA.

"Clement! we not in what witching wise our old mother-tongue could perch herself in Frenchy arts. Plum'd in her pretty peif Ophion'ter's, silent, soft, is, in laising syllables that fall and rise in unexpected rhythm—like a syphe She glides across the dusty classic shelf is scorn of startled Webster—aye, defies Her very Puff!—but what tho'! our heart is enflamed, despairing, what tho'! there Woods—lodge and live or gran, and stillborn have Rhine; we love thee in thine, and part, But in the perfum'd presence of thy fair sweet woman—self we love the best of all. —ORELIA KEY REIL.

Roland Reed's new play, and Reed himself, are receiving much attention at the hands of the New York critics, and while both are put through the cold process of dissection, both come out of it with the balance on the right side of the ledger. Last Sunday's Herald notes about five columns of space to a description of the play, in the course of which the writer finds room to tell the story and to put out the strong parts and the weak parts of "A Club Friend." It is doubtful, he concedes, whether the play will last as long as Sydney Rosenfeld's other great success, "The Senator"—for to the erratic Sydney much of the success of Mr. Crane's play certainly belongs—because, he explains, the newer play follows to some extent in the footsteps of "The Senator," but that the play has great lasting



qualities—every writer agrees, and that it will make big money for the clever fellow who has it, I have no doubt. Most sincerely do I hope so, certainly.

There is not full agreement among the critics about Mr. Reed's interpretation of the character, Daydream Elbert, the club friend. Some writers object that Reed is not a typical club man and in his interpretation gets away from the beaten paths of club life; others—and these, I think, in the majority—find this not an objection but

Rather the Contrary.

They say that the character Reed gives is something new and hence doubly welcome. However this may be, it is certain that his season at the Star has been a successful one and that he has in his new play a money maker.

It was rather tough, though, to have his play in the Herald labeled "Nat Goodwin." To whom? on which? you ask. That's for Reed and Goodwin to settle.

It is to produce a new play, "Judith." It is a Hebrew play and the advance notices say that it is "cast on somewhat the same lines as 'Sam'l of Posen.'" Just what that means it is difficult to understand as Curtis's play, the broadest of comedies, would hardly suit Rhea and her company. Imagine "Napoleon" Harris essaying the rôle of a drummer of the ultra Semitic type; or, Rhea doing a song and dance! I think those advance notices must be considerably off color. Others state that "Judith" is a broad-gauge drama containing much that is strong and beautiful—sounds more like the sort of a play Rhea would select. Jack Amory, by the way, remains her leading comedian. Jack's light is sort of "hid under a bushel" in that company, but he's young and is sure to go right to the front one of these days.

From Rhea to Alexander Salvini—Salvini flies a big jump, but a note on my pad suggests that I mention this.

Truly Brilliant Actor,

and the splendid opening of his season at the great auditorium in Chicago. I do it with genuine pleasure, first on account of the actor, and second, on account of the manager, who has done a great deal to make him a success.

A good many people wondered at the management which put Salvini in the great auditorium, built, as it were, for great conventions and great attractions like Patti; but if they had known "Billy" Wilkinson when he was a fifteen-dollar-a-week reporter, or if they had watched him as he pushed to success enterprises for which only failure was predicted, they would not have wondered at any bold stroke of his fertile genius. For I hold that "Wil" is a genius and that Salvini has every reason to congratulate himself upon securing so thoroughly capable a manager.

Chicago's engagement was a big success, as it deserved to be. For Salvini is a great actor. Of all the younger ones who have come to the front within the past few years, he is the most promising. When he gets some modern play that gives him an opportunity to display his powers as does "The Child of Naples" for instance, he will not only add to his fame but will add greatly to his success.

Stuart Robson's Success.

Two of Stuart Robson's productions were seen last week in New York—his handsome production of "She Scops to Conquer," which was produced at the Park theater, Brooklyn; and "The Cadi." Bill Nye's play in which Tom Seabrook takes the principal rôle and which Robson is booking.

Goldsmith's fine old comedy has never had so elaborate production on the American stage as this one upon which Mr. Robson has spared neither pain nor money. The scenery, costumes, and all accessories are of an elaborate nature and are absolutely perfect; and the play is given in its entirety, several scenes

that have generally been omitted having been restored. Mr. Robson is reported as having made a hit as Tony Lumpkin, which might have been taken as a matter of course; for Robson's talent is of the highest, and his work is always conscientious. In this production, May Waldron, is Miss Hardcastle; Phoebe Russell, Miss Neville; Aubrey Boucicault, Young Marlowe; and George S. Woodard as Mr. Hardcastle.

Bill Nye has strung together a lot of his wild western experience, as editor, from postmaster and justice of the peace in making "The Cadi," and has crowded into three hours a great deal of fun, and nonsense. Seabrook is the combination of editor, postmaster and justice of the peace, and has won a fair measure of success; but the big hit of the play is Minnie Dupree as the printer's devil. You remember Minnie, don't you? The Suan in "Held by the Enemy." She was the cleverest of all the young women who essayed the rôle. She is plump, pretty and capable of holding her own anywhere, and nobody is surprised at her carrying off the honors of the play.

**Paris Has Gone Wild.**  
and over a woman, of course. A photograph of this latest fad is reproduced here. She is Yvette Guilbert, a café chantant singer, but so charming and respectable that she has drawn all gay Paris to her feet. One special feature of her singing—the special feature, perhaps—is her charming method of singing the most risqué songs so they appear all right. She can say things and sing things that nobody else can say or sing—and she has snubbed the prince of Wales. So she is right next to the heart of the Parisians, and her singing is nothing but something like \$75,000 a year.

"Alabama," the great southern play by Augustus Thomas, the only southern author, is creating quite a sensation all through the country two weeks' return trip was played in Chicago to \$11,000 and \$10,000. At Cincinnati at the Grand Opera house this week every seat was sold on the opening night for the entire week. In St. Louis every seat for the week has already been sold. This play is creating a greater furor than any other play in the country. This is the first time that Palmer's original company ever left New York on a tour, and, after leaving St. Louis takes a tour through the south, and plays during its tour in Atlanta.

"Alabama" is said to be

**The Truest Stage Picture**  
ever drawn of life in the south. Mr. Thomas has achieved originality in his play of "Alabama," in the face of the fact that the main incident in his plot is the reunion of an old southern planter to a renegade son, who had cast his fortunes with the north at the beginning of the war. The third act in "Alabama" is said to be the very scene of theatrical romanticism. It is in a subdued moonlight which gives it a sentimental impressiveness. It is in a magnolia grove of rare scenic beauty, which adds to the entrancing atmosphere scene.

Miss Orelia Key Bell has received a charming letter from Miss Rhea acknowledging the receipt of some poems. This is a copy of it:

"My Charming Poet: I received your little poem. The art and the sweetest of all, and I only wish could inspire you a few lines, which I would treasure more than I can tell. I am going to study "Maid and Matron," and next season I will recite it for you. With great admiration, believe me, yours truly,

RHEA."

Fred Ward and Louis James are to star jointly next season in "The Lion's Mouth" and "Memnon." That will be a strong pair to draw to, and in these days of big productions ought to prove a paying attraction.

McField is roasting for his production of Nero, which is said to be historically incorrect, and altogether uninteresting.

Clinton J. Edgerly, once husband to Rose Coghlan, was married last week to Lisbeth Bell Barker, a non-professional, of Huntington, Long Island. "Clin" was divorced from Rose in 1890, and both are at present about

**The Bitterest Enemies**

under the sun. Miss Coghlan and her manager, John L. Sullivan, said at the time that Miss Coghlan had to foot all the bills since she married, even including the marriage ring, and Edgerly told some harrowing details about his wife's temper, adding that she was less temperate than strict conventionalism required. Miss Coghlan, it is said, will soon marry again.

Augustus Dunlop has a word to say about Miss Rhea's abortive attempt at English, which is deserved. "Rhea," he writes, "speaks English worse after every visit she makes to her palatial mansion in Belgium. This year she talks very much like the Chinese at Hongkong or Canton, in China—a jargon called "pigeon" English, which would be immensely popular in farce comedy." It has always been a source of wonderment that this fair actress does not try to learn English so people can understand her. She may think her lack of ability on this line adds to her charm, but it doesn't.

**THEATRICAL NOTES.**

Augustus Piton does not gather a curious thing in the street; he is a small, unassuming and thoughtful man, and about once a season he does something which is apt to set the theatrical world talking. This year he developed the scheme of forming a stock company for the purpose of producing and playing dramas upon the road. It is Mr. Piton's theory that there is no particular reason why people outside of New York should wait a year for a good play, and should come into "any man's" hands. The producer's present is to produce the play in New York, play it throughout the season and after its popularity has been exhausted in that city, take it out through the principal towns in the country. Mr. Piton believes that while the people outside of New York are interested in productions here New York itself does not care a rap for outside productions. A play may be taken through the length and breadth of America for two years and appear as a New York playhouse and find acceptance there as absolutely novel dramatic material.

Piton puts this scheme into operation in Minneapolis. He has two notable plays. One is by Martha Morton, who wrote The World's successful play, "The Merchant," and the other is by Clyde Fitch, the author of "Beau Brummel." To interest these plays Mr. Piton has organized a stock company which has among its players such well-known actors as Monroe Wetherham, J. W. Shewan, William Farnham, Ida Vernon, Helen Barcroft, Jane Stuart, Vida Croly and Minnie Seligman. Miss Martha Morton's new play is called "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman." The play is a study of American life with a list of careful character studies. Mr. Clyde Fitch's drama was written to order for Mr. Piton's company, and the name, which is not a particularly good one, by the way, is "A Merry Match." It deals with New York life, and is throughout what is generally known as a society play.

**THE ASSASSINATE.**

"The Bottom of the Sea,"

This will be the great novelty for Wednesday and Thursday, at nights and matinees.

"The Bottom of the Sea" is an adaptation by W. A. Brady from the French of "Le Fond de la Mer," which was presented in Paris several years ago, and had a long run in the gay capital at the Porte St. Martin. It is to be presented here with a cast of rare experience and scenic splendor, with effects of world-wide splendor. Weird submarine scenes are outside public will think is beyond the pale of even the most daring expert in stage mechanism. However, the scenes, or rather tabulars, of the ocean's depth, are shown in such an artistic and dramatic manner that they are of remarkable power and ingenuity. All the resources of scenic and mechanical genius have been taxed to add to its realistic and picturesque beauty, and the combination of scenes and beauty, and the depth of the ocean, is an incident of marked strength, producing an effect never before witnessed. In this act, which is wholly pantomime, there is a terrific fight with a huge octopus by the divers. "Act first shows the destruction of a steamer in midocean; the scenes of its destruction are of great interest and beauty. "Act second shows the actual working of the laying of a submarine cable. Act fourth is at the bottom of the sea. Act fifth is a court scene, and the scene of the trial of the condemned犯 of a high cliff into the sea to escape his pursuers. The scenery for this production was painted by Mr. J. W. Farnham, of New York, and the production is to be mounted here exactly in the same superb manner that characterized the great success of the spectacle.

**The Kajanka.**

This will be the third great play of the week, and certainly the equal of the others. As in last week's production in Boston, at the Boston theater, "The Daily Globe" thus noticed what it describes as "Gorgeous Kajanka."

"A ballet and scenic spectacle of dazzling beauty, a very fine pantomime and pantomime of grand importance in "Kajanka."

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"A ballet and scenic spectacle of dazzling beauty, a very fine pantomime and pantom



# M. RICH & BROS.,

The Largest Dry Goods, Carpet and Furniture House in the South,

Are Now Ready to Show You a Line of  
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS AND TRIMMINGS,

Such as has never, heretofore, been their good fortune to bring out.

## NEW CARPETS, NEW FURNITURE!

## NEW RUGS, NEW CURTAINS!

Announcement extraordinary.

Our display of new Carpets, new Furniture, new Rugs, new Curtains, Linoleum, Window Shades, Poles, etc., this week, excels anything ever witnessed in this city. Our extensive Furniture and Carpet warerooms are filled with

## Magnificent New Goods!

It is an incomparable exhibition of the lovely, unique and elegant in this line. We invite your special attention to this wonderful exhibition.

The styles in House Furnishings, this season, are simply superb. In richness of Fabric, magnificence of Coloring and variety of Design, these goods have never been equalled here. We have the most beautiful things ever seen in

New Moquettes, New Body Brussels, New Tapestries, New Ingrains, New Rugs, New Draperies.

In all of these goods, we are without successful competition. Ours is the leading house in Furniture, Carpets, Bric-a-Brac and Draperies.

Our moderate prices command attention. We have added two additional carpet layers to our force, and will not disappoint any one hereafter. We trust to the kind indulgence of our patrons for overlooking our short comings of last week, the result of an immense rush of business. We shall fulfill our promises in the future.

At a Very Small Profit!

And, as

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST,

It will pay you to see these goods before you buy.

This week, on September 24th, we received, through the Atlanta custom house, 500 dozen of our well-known "Piedmont" warranted Real Kid Gloves, price \$1. 100 dozen "Materna" Real Kid Gloves at \$1.25. If bought in this country, these goods could not be retailed under \$1.50 and \$1.75. Try our \$1 Chamois Kid Gloves. We sell the best "Biarritz" six-button length Kid Glove at \$1.

We are sole agents for Atlanta for the well-known "Trefousse" Kid Gloves, warranted the best kid glove in the world. Try our \$1 "Gloria" Silk Umbrella.

Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks!

No such stock ever shown in this country as we have for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear; they are marvels of beauty, in style, shape and fit.

Every department is filled to overflowing, as all of our fall goods are in. Everybody is invited to call. It will prove to your interest to do so, even if you are not ready to buy.

# M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street and 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

1866---THE OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH---1891

# CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

## Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes!

Come this week and examine the most varied stock of Silks, Woolens and Trimmings ever shown in the city. We will be glad to have you come, even if you are not ready to purchase. For a just criticism in a private house is far better than this advertisement. So be sure to come this week and bring your friends with you. You will find them

## MARVELOUS IN DESIGN!

Elegant in quality, superb in finish, wonderful in beauty, startling in effect, harmony in coloring and, above all, they are new.

## NEW STYLES! NEW DESIGNS! NEW COLORINGS!

New weaves. Besides these imported Dress Goods we have a large and interesting stock of American weaves at prices as low as any dealer can sell them. See our stock. Buy when it suits you.

# CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

## GLASS, GLASS! LUMBER.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
WINDOW GLASS

IN THE SOUTH. AGENTS FOR THE LARGEST  
PLATE GLASS

WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F.J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,  
21 Alabama St. Atlanta, Ga.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings. Every class of dressed and undressed lumber, inside finish. We handle the very best building material, as well as bridge timber.

WILLINGHAM & CO.

64 Elliott St., Atlanta, Ga.  
Telephone 1020.

# GRAMLING & NISBET,

79, 81 AND 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our fall stock is now complete, and our assortment is equal to any house in the south. We claim to be able to meet prices from every quarter. We keep good goods and no job lots of trash to try to put off claiming it to be an extra bargain when, in fact, it is high at any price.

## IN OUR DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS

will be found some extra values in Henriettes, Cashmeres, Serges, Batistes, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, Surahs, Broadcloths, Habit Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Flannels, plaid and striped; Gros Grain, Silk Almas, Failles, Rhadamas, Surahs and Chinas in black and colored and black ground and colored figures, with a full line of trimmings to match, in nail heads, beaded and silk gimp, braids, cords, feather trimming; fancy silks in plaid, stripe and figured.

## WE WILL OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK!

25 pieces Dress Flannels, all wool, at 25c; 20 pieces Ladies' Cloth, 54 inches wide, at 35c; 60 pieces Dress Goods, at 50c, real value, 75c; the best Broadcloth at \$1, worth \$1.50.

## BARGAINS IN TABLE LINEN, TOWELS AND NAPKINS!

Ladies' Knit Underwear at about half price. 200 dozen seamless Hose at 10c, worth 20c; 100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 25c, worth 50c. Blankets and Comforts to be closed out.

## NEW RUCHING! NEW GLOVES AND NEW CORSETS!

A large line of new Chiffon Laces, all colors. The best stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city. New Goods opened every day. Bargains in every department, fresh and clean.

## CHEAPEST LINE OF WHITE QUILTS IN THE CITY!

Lovely line of wash Dress Goods, see them. Canton Flannels 5c, worth 8c. Bleached and brown Domestic, extra values for this week. Big lot of Boys' Waists at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

## OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is full to overflowing, and we are offering extra bargains in Ladies' Shoes for \$1.50, worth \$2.50; Men's Shoes for \$2, worth \$4; Men's hand-sewed Shoes for \$3, worth \$6.

# GRAMLING & NISBET,

79-81-83 WHITEHALL ST. 66 S. BROAD ST.

## SPECULATORS' OPPORTUNITY!

### ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

## VALUABLE DIRT!

An undivided half interest in vacant lot, fronting 362 feet on Grant street, 248 1-2 feet on Georgia Railroad and 203 feet on Biggers st.

This property lies well, is close in and has electric cars passing directly in front of it; having a street and railroad frontage of eight hundred and thirteen feet.

## THE NEW RAILROAD

Georgia, Carolina and Northern, passes directly through it. Go down and look at this lot.

Sold before the Courthouse door, first Tuesday, 6th, in October, within the legal hours of sale. Terms cash. Titles perfect.

P. M. & JOHN W. RICE, Administrators.

## THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

### 10 MILLION MACHINES MADE AND SOLD.

AT OUR

#### MANUFACTURERS' SHOW ROOMS,

385 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

WE HAVE

#### Over 117 Processes of Manufacture

IN CONSTANT

#### PRACTICAL OPERATION

WE GUARANTEE

#### REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION

BY THE USE OF OUR MACHINES.

EVERY SINGER FAMILY MACHINE DOES IT.

FREE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR PATRONS.

THE VERY LATEST IN POWER AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

FREE DELIVERY OF MACHINES AND FITTINGS.

Manufacturers visiting New York are furnished a private Desk with every facility for Business, Correspondence, etc.

State that you saw our Advertisement in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION when you write us.

General Offices for the South { 205 EAST BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALWAYS ROOM FOR ENERGETIC MEN WITH THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



OUR ART PARLORS,  
929 BROADWAY, N.Y. CITY.  
THE DAINTIEST THINGS IN ART NEEDLEWORK AND HOME DECORATION, FROM ORIGINAL AND IMPORTED DESIGNS, CONSTANTLY ON EXHIBITION.  
Rococo, Ancient Tapestry, Renaiss. Embroideries, etc.

## A RICH HARVEST.

Reaped by the Fruit Growers of Spalding County.

### INTERVIEWS WITH SOME OF THEM.

Acres of Grapes Which Brought Good Prices While Cotton Was Trying to Reach the Bottom Notch.

GRIMM, Ga., September 26.—[Special.] The cotton crop throughout the country may be short, the price poor, and all that, but the fruit growers of Spalding county have reaped a rich harvest from their crops this year, and are happy.

#### Truck Farms Pay.

Some days ago THE CONSTITUTION addressed letters to most of the growers in this section asking for the varieties and acreages of their fruit, together with the money value of the crop of this year. Their answers are revelations as to the money value of this industry, as well as to some other points which they discuss.

Colonel T. W. Flynt, who decided some years ago there was no money in raising cotton with free negro labor, says he turned his attention to truck farming. He first planted Irish potatoes, raising about two hundred bushels per acre, but only realized about twenty dollars for the entire lot. He then tried sweet potatoes, raising from three to four hundred bushels per acre, getting the first year from seventy-five to one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel. "Seeing I was making it profitable," says Colonel Flynt, "my neighbors went into the same business, and the result was an overproduction and low prices. I then planted a fine variety of clingstone peaches, which when shipped, the Yankees would not buy because they would have to lose what meat clings to the seed. So I then tried grapes, planting out first only one acre, which bore first last year, netting me above two hundred dollars besides sixty gallons of wine which readily brought \$1 per gallon. This year from about two acres I sold in the home market over four hundred dollars worth of grapes and made about six hundred gallons of wine for which I will get a dollar per gallon.

"There would be more money in the shipping business if the railroads and commission merchants were more conscientious with things entrusted to them to have the other to sell and make just prices."

Hon. John J. Hunt, who divides his time between practicing law and growing the luscious grapes, has this to say, relative to his crop and our section for growing fruit. "My first shipment netted for Ives, 4 cents and Concord 3 cents per pound, and I sold it for 23 cents for Ives and 5 cents for Concord from the Boston market, which is partial to our Concords, not knowing how delicious our southern fives are."

Colonel Hunt has twenty acres in grapes and his crop of this year, it will be safe to say, from the figures, netted him the handsome sum of \$300 or \$400 per acre. Continuing, Colonel Hunt says, "I have no objection to the cotton crop to advantage. It is becoming so enormous that railroads are bidding for the handling, while commission men are sending out drummers to solicit consignments, and often to make direct purchases. In regard to the adaptability of this section to fruit culture, he says to the right that all fruit comes in competition with the California fruits, which assesses the price materially."

South of us, except favored sections like Houston county, he does not consider adapted to the successful maturing of grapes or peaches. This section has a decided advantage over California in freights, as it cost them \$600 to send only \$100 to get a car to Boston; besides the fruits we grow in competition to theirs.

Acres of Grapes.

Miss. A. J. Sutherland have fifteen and one-half acres in grapes, peaches, plums and strawberries. As all their returns had not come in they could not give their results.

Their opinion is that the fruit culture suffers seriously on account of the high transportation charged by the express companies, and suggest either governmental restriction or railroad subsidies.

Smallwood Was on Deck.

LA FAYETTE, Ga., September 25.—[Special.] Mr. H. C. Smallwood, of this place, was at LaFayette after General Pillow made his badly managed attack on the federals in June, 1861. The wounded had been carried to the Presbyterian church, while the dead were buried in the cemetery, and the town and the country saw hard times. On one occasion Mr. Smallwood took dinner with Mr. G. W. Clements. The bill of fare was a short one—meat from corn that had been dried in the oven, and milk. Many racy anecdotes are related of those troublous times.

Another Cigarette Victim.

CANTON, Ga., September 25.—[Special.] Jimmie Hardin had a sinking smothering spell last Friday. Almost his entire body and limb became paralyzed, and his recovery for awhile was very doubtful. A few days previous to his fatal attack, at his home, one was worse than the first. The trouble is said to have been caused by incessant cigarette smoking, the nicotine settling upon his lungs and producing paralysis and a nervous attack. Jimmie's attack should be a warning to him and all others to quit cigarette smoking, which is pronounced to be very dangerous and injurious. Quite it, boys, do quit.

Mr. Husted's expenses for gathering, transportation, ice, etc., were \$3,100, which paid out of the proceeds of his fruit crop, making his gross money value of ninety acres in fruit \$6,300.

Freight Rates High.

Mr. Husted says the greatest difficulty in marketing the crop is the high freight rates and the failure on the part of the railroads to allow change of destination while cars are in transit. He considers this the most desirable of any section in the state to grow fruit.

Mr. D. K. Husted, from ninety acres, realized a net profit on his crop of \$3,250. He has in grapes fifteen acres; netted \$800. Twenty acres in plums; netted \$350. Sixty acres in peaches; netted \$2,100. Total \$8,300.

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Mr. D. K. Husted, from ninety acres, realized a net profit on his crop of \$3,250. He has in grapes fifteen acres; netted \$800. Twenty acres in plums; netted \$350. Sixty acres in peaches; netted \$2,100. Total \$8,300.

Mr. Husted's expenses for gathering, transportation, ice, etc., were \$3,100, which paid out of the proceeds of his fruit crop, making his gross money value of ninety acres in fruit \$6,300.

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JURY.  
ARE LOSING GROUND.

That is the Report from Ohio About the  
Third Party.

## THE DEMOCRATS ARE VERY SANGUINE

That They Will Sweep Everything  
Before Them.

## THE JOINT DEBATE IS ARRANGED,

And Campbell Will Come Out of It With  
Flying Colors—Gossip at  
Ohio's Capital.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—[Special.]—It seems to be the general impression among the leaders of the two leading political parties that the new people's party has been losing ground during the past two weeks at a rapid rate. Had the election been held a month ago the people's movement would have easily cast 75,000 votes, but if the reports from the legislative nominations in his interest. He has a great advantage over Foraker in the fact that the latter has no money. If the democrats and people's party should be able to control the legislature, as is by no means improbable, the warlike between Sherman and Foraker would be wasted.

AT OHIO'S CAPITAL.

Another Correspondent on the Political Situation in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., September 26.—[Special.]—The machinery of Ohio politics and its workings are something wonderful to a simple-minded citizen, who recollects that in Georgia the democratic state committee has nothing to do—and does it well. Every year in Ohio the democratic state convention chooses a democratic state central committee, consisting of one member from each congressional district. This committee meets, organizes and selects the democratic executive committee, and then ceases practically to exist, except on paper.

The executive committee chooses a chairman, secretary and treasurer, takes possession of the committee rooms and runs the campaign. These rooms are permanent headquarters, open all the year and nearly every day in it.

The main room is adorned with portraits of distinguished democrats of Ohio and elsewhere; those who have been elected governor since the war, and also those who were candidates and got no further. Over this committee presides Mr. James O. Neal, of Butler county, who conducted the campaign two years ago when Governor Campbell was elected. Mr. L. C. Cole, of Wood county, is the secretary, and Mr. John A. Barber, of this city, the treasurer. Besides these gentlemen, three or four members of the committee are constantly at work. In addition there are employed some twenty-five men and women in various capacities who labor all day long and often way into the night, answering letters, sending off documents, preparing matter for newspapers, arranging for speakers and doing the thousand and one things that must be attended to at once and cannot be put off. Chairman Neal gets from seventy-five to one hundred telegrams a day and he receives more letters in a week than all the committees of all the parties in Georgia have handled since the war.

From 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and then often after supper, the room is comfortably full of people bent on conferring with the chairman for their own benefit, or that of the party, or both. There are no harder worked body of men in the land than these Ohio democrats, who have in their charge the fortunes of their party and Governor Campbell, its leader.

All the Money Needed.

The legitimate expenses of a campaign are enormous, and in this particular the republicans have this year, as they have always had, the decided advantage. So far as one may determine from what he sees, they have all the money they want. The same men follow McKinley wherever he goes, like the employees of a circus, and they applaud at the right spot every time.

Any voter in this state who will organize a republican club can get the necessary money, and efforts are being made to have at least three in every one of the eighty-eight counties.

On the other hand the democrats have mighty little money, with no prospect of getting much of it in the future. But for all this they are not discouraged. Every fight they have whipped since the war has been won against just such odds. When the people are aroused, they will be sure to win.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills spoke last week on silver alone. Now, one of the remarkable features of this remarkable campaign is, that, though silver and the tariff are considered to be dry subjects, it will be attended to with eagerness by a speaker as long as he will talk.

Colonel Mills says this has been his experience wherever he has been, and it is one of the most cheering signs of democratic success.

The joint debate between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley will begin at Ada, a little town in Hardin county, October 8th. Whether or not it contains debates with Major McKinley, he has been invited to six other joint debates, at three places to be selected by him and three by Governor Campbell. Chairman Hahn, of the republican executive committee, has taken the matter under consideration, and is still considering it.

No Arrangements for Watson.

At republican headquarters it is also asserted that the new party is going to pieces, but the managers of the republican campaign are manifestly worried about where this vote will go.

In some counties it is conceded that the new party is holding its own, and as it happens that with two or three exceptions these are republican counties, the McKinley boomers have reason for anxiety. While both the old parties insist that the people's movement has begun to decay this early before the election, the leaders of that party, with a few exceptions, declare that the contrary is the case.

At all events they are keeping up a bold front and have advertised a large number of speeches for this and next month. It is, however, asserted that the speakers of the state of Iowa, and Peffer, of Kansas, have been cancelled, the reason being given that they are needed elsewhere. Jerry Simpson will come the 5th of October for three weeks, and twenty or thirty of the Kansas orators of last year will also take part in the campaign.

The Joint Debate.

Chairman Neal's half dozen having dropped heads up instead of tails, the governor will open the Ada debate in a speech of an hour and five minutes and close in twenty-five minutes, while Major McKinley will occupy the whole hour and a half in the middle.

The major is overmatched in this sort of a contest. He can make a good set speech, after preparation, on the tariff or any other political topic, but he has no gift at repartees, nor is he ready to catch a point. Here is a little story to illustrate Governor Campbell's quickness in this particular:

Two years ago he was running against Foraker, who was serving his fourth year and second term, and wanted another term. Campbell was talking to a crowd in an academy building in a little town in Marion county. In the middle of his speech he was interrupted by a boy who had run up to him and held up his hand and said: "Four, four years for Foraker and no more."

It caught the crowd like a flash of lightning, and a mighty cheer went up. Now, McKinley never would have thought of such a remark. If the clock struck too late, he would have waited until it struck noon, and the calculations continue to multiply that the legislature will be anti-Sherman. Combinations with the people's party are expected to result in republican losses in counties which have always heretofore sent straight republicans to the legislature. These parties are hopeful, but neither is confident, and the republican is not in a majority, however slight. If Ohio was a solid state, or a close one, the republican majority was not over 10,000, democratic success would be certain; but the fact must be overlooked that there are a straight vote at least 15,000 more republicans than there are in Ohio. In spite of this, however, there is not a solid connection with the canvass who does not believe Campbell's chances in every respect as good as McKinley's.

Mills and the Speakership.

Colonel Mills's advent in the state has revived the question of the speakership. So far as I can learn, he has only two out of the four-tenths of the Ohio delegation. They are Hunter, whose guest he was at Mansfield, and Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, the one an absolute free trader and gold monetarist, and the other a Henry George man.

I have a talk the other day with Owens of the Cuyahoga-Licking district, who told me he didn't see where Mills could get more than these two votes, and he was sure Crisp with McKinley. He will not only tackle him on the tariff, but will give him all he wants on the silver question and boldly defend free coinage, taking McKinley's own record in congress to show that the latter favored and voted for the coinage whenever he had the opportunity.

Campbell Will Come Out A Head.

As before stated in these dispatches, Campbell is almost certain to get the best of it, and the debate is sure to have an important bearing on the result of the election. The governor is very confident and anxious to look home with McKinley. He will not only tackle him on the tariff, but will give him all he wants on the silver question and boldly defend free coinage, taking McKinley's own record in congress to show that the latter favored and voted for the coinage whenever he had the opportunity.

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## THE WORD CONTEST.

Making Most Words Out of the Letters in a Word.

### AND THAT WORD "CONSTITUTION."

The First Prize Goes to Mrs. R. W. Freeman, of Newnan, Ga., and the Others Scattered All Over the South.

Here are the names of the winners in THE CONSTITUTION's word contest, over which there has been for several months a friendly but earnest struggle between several thousand readers of THE CONSTITUTION to find out who could make the most words out of the letters appearing in the word CONSTITUTION.

The first prize, \$250 in cash, or its equivalent, in one of three choices below set forth, goes to

Mrs. R. W. Freeman, of Newnan, Ga.

The other nineteen prizes are distributed in following order below indicated, and opposite each name is given the number of words in the list of each winner.

The Committee's Award.

Following is the award of the committee, which completed its labor of three weeks of examination of several thousand lists, last night:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 26.—Editor to Award: You, our committee, appointed to award prize to the successful contestants in the word contest, the word "Constitution," beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee has been engaged, with painstaking care and labor, in the examination of several thousand lists, and many showed research and impartiality. We have been governed strictly and impartially by the rules and regulations which you published. We find that the three contestants, and general men won the prizes in the order named:

List of Contestants.

No. of Words.

1 Mrs. R. W. Freeman, Newnan, Ga.	132
2 Mrs. A. Preascott, Atlanta, Ga.	131
3 G. D. Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.	131
4 Mrs. F. A. Farnsworth, Atlanta, Ga.	130
5 F. J. M. Daly, Macon, Ga.	130
6 Eugene Oliver, Reaves, Ark.	129
7 Miss Finkle Price, Atlanta, Ga.	129
8 Mrs. G. W. S. Slaton, Atlanta, Ga.	129
9 Mrs. Emma F. Pool, Brandon, Tex.	128
10 Mr. L. Horrell, Gainesville, Prince William county, Va.	128
11 Mrs. J. C. Motteville, S. C.	128
12 Mr. C. Pope, Washington, Ga.	128
13 Miss Hannah Eader, Oxford, Miss.	127
14 Mrs. Abby Jones, Atlanta, Ga.	127
15 Mr. G. W. S. Slaton, Atlanta, Ga.	127
16 Claude R. Cook, Atlanta, Ga.	127
17 W. L. Fain, Atlanta, Ga.	127
18 Mrs. R. E. Rettie, Taylor, withland, Tenn.	125
19 C. H. Smith, Gainesville, Ga.	125
20 Mrs. D. K. Caldwell, Scottsboro, Ala.	125

Respectfully Submitted,

W. L. Slaton,  
Chairman.

St. Louis, Mo.

The Story of the Contest.

Early during the past summer THE CONSTITUTION, to give its readers something with which to interest themselves during the dull summer months, offered a series of prizes to the persons who, in sending their subscriptions to THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, sent with such subscription by the 1st of September last, the largest list of words made out of the letters in the word "Constitution."

The conditions covering the contest were as follows:

1. Lists are to contain English and Anglo-Saxon words only, of not less than four letters each.

2. No letter can be used in the construction of words more times than it appears in the word "Constitution."

3. Words having more than one meaning but spelled the same, can be used but once.

4. Names of persons and places are barred.

5. Words will be allowed either in singular or plural, but not in both numbers and in one tens only.

6. Plural suffixes are not allowed by themselves, but can be used in the construction of a complete word.

7. The main part only of Worcester's or Webster's dictionary may be used as the governing authority.

Each list must contain name of person, sending same (sign Mrs., Miss or Mr.) with full postoffice address and number of words contained in the letter.

The subscription price must accompany list of words. Do not send in separate enclosure.

Thousands of responses were received, and on the 1st day of September all of the lists were placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Professor W. M. Slaton, of the Boys' High school, Mr. Charles A. Read and Mr. Stanhope Sams, all three of whom are recognized not only as ready scholars, but particularly as being experts in the art of spelling.

Since the 1st of September they have been working every day on the great mass of lists placed in their hands, with a letter from THE CONSTITUTION, enclosing the rules governing the contest, and asking that they award the prizes as soon as possible "consistent with a correct and impartial examination of the papers."

The committee has just finished this work, and the award speaks for itself.

The lucky contestants will be forwarded their prizes at once.

To Messrs. Slaton, Read and Sams THE CONSTITUTION desires to express its sincere thanks for the earnestness with which they have displayed in their work. The lists were turned over to them without suggestion from THE CONSTITUTION, further than an enclosure of the rules governing the contest and a request that their awards should be made accordingly.

Of course every list had to be very carefully scanned. No word passed muster that was not authorized by Worcester's or Webster's unabridged, this restriction being made by the rules on account of the fact that these are the two authorities in general use. To have allowed other dictionaries would have been to give the cities unfair advantage over the country, where the new dictionaries have not yet had a chance to become in general use.

The number of words opposite the names of the winners represent those of their lists after all unauthorized words were weeded by the committee.

Professor Slaton is the principal of the Boys' High school of Atlanta, and the son of Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools, and is a scholar of brilliant attainments. No man stands higher in the educational circles of the city than he.

Mr. Read is one of Atlanta's most prominent attorneys, and has distinguished himself, not only as one of Atlanta's foremost lawyers, but as the successful contestant in several hard-fought spelling bees in Atlanta.

Mr. Sams well known throughout the south as a popular journalist, is now the private secretary of Governor Northen.

The committee is an excellent one, and the public will have full confidence in its decision.

The Prizes.

The prize for the largest list was the choice of one of three things, to-wit:

Free Education,

(FIRST CHOICE.)

Consisting of one year's course in any American seminary or college, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of THE CONSTITUTION (not to exceed \$200.)

Or, A Handsome Horse, Buggy and Harness,

(SECOND CHOICE.)

(\$200), making altogether one of the most stylish and elegant turnouts imaginable.

Besides this first prize, a series of other prizes were offered, and each of those whose lists rank among the prize winners will be supplied at once.

(\$200), making altogether one of the most

### THE STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

They Will Meet at the Young Men's Library Rooms on Thursday Evening.

Next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the reading rooms of the Young Men's Library Association, on Decatur street, the stenographers of Atlanta will hold a meeting to organize an association.

This movement is being managed by a large number of Atlanta's proficient and most enterprising stenographers. Among those interested in this movement are: Messrs. John W. Evans, John H. Fretell, Robert Cullinan, Ed Crussell, V. Block, Roger Elliot, J. Edward Robinson, C. V. Conyers, M. J. Walker and others, and it is useless to say that, should this movement be organized under the management of the enterprising and energetic young men who have started the movement, it will be a success.

The object of the association will be to get the stenographers of the city in one body, to fit up elegant clubrooms and work in unison and conformity with the rules and regulations that should govern a successful shorthand organization, and to make it as far as possible the division of factions and cutting of priors.

When their clubrooms are fitted up and furnished they will be one of the most comfortable and desirable places in the city for members of the association to spend an afternoon or evening, or to entertain a friend in connection with the various socials with a library and typewriter room, which will be supplied with all the leading shorthand periodicals, typewriting machines, mimeographs, and, in fact, everything in any way connected with the stenographic art.

During the past week, the committee appointed to the association held at the Young Men's Christian Association on Friday evening, September 18th, and which consisted of Messrs. Ed Crussell, John H. Fretell, Robert Cullinan and John W. Evans, have worked faithfully to get the co-operation of the better class of stenographers of the city in this movement, and to get them to enter into a friendly association with the members of the library and typewriter room, which will be supplied with all the leading shorthand periodicals, typewriting machines, mimeographs, and, in fact, everything in any way connected with the stenographic art.

At the present time, the association will be organized, and will be in a position to call a meeting of all the stenographers of Atlanta, and to have a large number of them present.

The first meeting will be held at the Young Men's Library Association, on Decatur street, at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening.

The letter of call will be sent to all the stenographers of Atlanta, and the meeting will be held at the Young Men's Library Association, on Decatur street, at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening.

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## LECTURER.

Name of a New American newspaper.

It will be abundant in Georgia yesterday, continued, "we now have a new alliance. Farmer, with Larry Moore is The Alliance, the Paper's Publishing offices to be in line with it, has no name, but it is the people's party, make its appearance next week."

What do you know?

But then there is The Lecture, which, from capture the alliance."

It has called in the know, and all the districts that the state alliance can be.

The record by us know what good these accomplished.

The information was trustworthy.

If any confirmation were needed, here it is in a special dispatch which The Constitution received last night from New York:

"The Ryan compromise will not be accepted by the New York creditors."

Harwitz & Herschfeld, the attorneys who represent the creditors in this city, today made a final effort to effect a settlement. A majority of the creditors refused to accept the 30 cents on the dollar offered by Ryan, and the Atlanta courts will now be left to decide what disposition shall be made of the stock.

Harwitz & Herschfeld were seen by your correspondent this afternoon, and stated that no further attempt at a settlement would be made.

The claim is in this city amount to over three hundred thousand dollars, and a large majority of the creditors have from the start opposed the proposition to settle at 30 cents.

This certainly ends all hope of any compromise on the basis proposed by Mr. Steve Ryan, so far as the New York creditors are concerned.

It is understood that the Boston creditors are not disposed to accede to the offer.

The case will have to be decided by the courts. Judge Marshall J. Clarke has announced that he will decide tomorrow to certain phases of the matter. He will take into consideration the various suggestions about what disposition shall be made of the stock of goods now in Receiver King's custody.

Some of the creditors, through their attorneys, will urge the court to allow them to take their identified goods from the store, and will insist that the receiver shall not be ordered to sell them.

Others will urge the court to accept the bid made by Cladlin, of New York.

Mr. J. J. Spalding, representing some heavy creditors, will ask the court to allow the receiver to keep a separate account of all the replevied goods, and convert the stock into cash.

Judge Hillyer will ask the court to allow the creditors whose goods have been moved to remove them and give bond.

Nearly every lawyer will have some suggestion to offer, and Judge Clarke will, as Captain Ellis remarked, be brought to the necessity of deciding the matter irrespective of the wishes or caprices of the creditors or the attorneys.

Rain is needed for potato.

A highly favorable for tobacco. Tobacco is generally being cut. Rain is needed and pastures.

Cotton picking under way and rapidly. Rain needed and cotton of which an unusually large amount is needed.

continues in New England coast, and the cotton retarded farm work, but rapidly in many places, and this spares the operations of factories which are operated.

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